



COMMENT OF THE DAY

Welcome News

SIR Winston Churchill's announcement to the House of Commons last week that Communist China would shortly send a diplomatic mission to London came as particularly gratifying news to all British people who desire closer ties of friendship with the People's Republic of China. Coming as it did, on top of the recent conciliatory gestures of Mr. Chou En-lai at the Geneva talks on Indo-China, the Chinese decision carries added significance and certainly one inference to be drawn from these moves is that she desires an improvement in her relations with Britain and the West which have been worn and frayed by ceaseless friction in the last four years. Undoubtedly it is the hope of the many British traders in this Colony and at Home that the establishment of a Chinese diplomatic mission in London will lead eventually to an expansion of trade in non-strategic materials; more, that a continued improvement in China's relations with Britain and the West will lead to an easing of the embargo on the strategic goods trade—similar to that made recently in the case of Russia and the European satellites. Much will therefore depend on Communist China's actions at Geneva in the next few weeks and in Southeast Asia in the months ahead. The diplomatic recognition of Britain by China, it is hoped, will also give much needed security to British nationals still living on the mainland and perhaps the most sensible opening gambit the Chinese authorities could make in this new phase of Sino-British relations would be the immediate release of the crew of the nine Royal Navy men of the yacht, Elinor.

YET it must be realised that there are grave difficulties facing both Britain and China in their efforts to establish full diplomatic relations. In the past Communist China has refused to consider this step until Britain agrees to vote in the United Nations for Peking's admission and adopts a "more friendly" policy regarding the mainland's claim to Formosa. Britain's former delegate to the United Nations, Sir Gladwyn Jebb has made it clear that "it is inconceivable that there could be two Chinas in the United Nations." To view this matter as objectively as possible, if the United Nations is to be in fact the forum where the nations of the world can meet to discuss the many differences and problems which occur from time to time, Nationalist China cannot claim to represent the Chinese nation as a whole since its jurisdiction and authority apply to only a certain small section of the Chinese people. As the Government in power on the mainland at the moment, the People's Republic has a claim to United Nations representation which must be seriously considered. But while Britain may support the Communist's claim to entry into the United Nations, it is hardly likely she would give any backing to Communist China's claim to Formosa. Not only would this, in effect, be tantamount to sanctioning further Communist advances in the Far East, but politically it would be a dangerous move. For Britain might thereby risk alienating the sympathies of millions of anti-Communist Chinese who make up the mercantile communities of many Southeast Asian nations—people who, despite their self-imposed exile, remain essentially Chinese in character; people who, despite their disappointment with General Chiang Kai-shek, nevertheless regard Formosa as the symbol of Free China.

PEKING PROMISES RECOGNITION OF LAOS AND CAMBODIA GOVTS

"Internal Settlements" A Condition

Geneva, June 20.

Communist China is willing to recognise the Royal Governments of Laos and Cambodia provided there are internal settlements between the Governments and what the Communists describe as "resistance movements" in the two states, according to usually reliable sources here tonight.

Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, is believed to have expressed this view to some delegates at the nine-nation Indo-China peace conference here, the sources said.

He is also understood to have had separate meetings here today with the heads of the Laotian and Cambodian delegations.

Details of the Chinese terms for recognition were not known.

China and Russia do not themselves recognise the Pathet Lao (Laos) and Khmer (Cambodia) "Resistance Governments" though they pressed for their representation here at the outset of the Indo-China talks. The West refused to consider such representation.

During last week's secret sessions, which produced conciliatory Chinese proposals on the two smaller Indo-China states, Mr Chou and Mr Pham Van Dong, Vietnam Deputy Premier, demanded that the existence of the rebel movements be recognised.

The Western case is that with "unimportant exceptions," the members of former "resistance movements" in Laos and Cambodia have gone over to the Government side. Armed resistance to the Royal Governments now comes overwhelmingly from the Vietnamese Communist invaders from Vietnam, the non-Communist powers maintain.

China and the Vietnam last week clearly admitted that Vietnamese forces had entered the two states and promised to withdraw any who remained.

It was this change in the Communist stand that largely made possible yesterday's call by the conference for direct ceasefire talks between the Cambodian and Vietnamese and the Franco-Laotian and Vietnamese High Commands.—Reuter.

Truce Control Deadlock Still The Big Snag

Geneva, June 21.

The armistice control deadlock returns to haunt delegates at the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks here today.

The delegates side-tracked this key issue early in the six-week-old conference. They agreed to return to it once they got military ceasefire talks under way.

These talks have now been convened for all three Indo-China states—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The divergences on control are fundamental. The Communists want the veto right on an international armistice commission. The West does not.

The Communists want Communist representation. The West opposes this because it says "Communists cannot be really neutral."

The way to a solution may have been smoothed by the weekend decision to call for ceasefire talks for Laos and Cambodia to run parallel with the Vietnam military talks that have been under way here for the past three weeks.

Early negotiations were stalled when Communists refused to agree to the West's insistence that each of the three states should be treated separately. Eventually Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, helped to overcome this obstacle with his admission that "each of the states has its own special problems."

MAJOR HURDLE But he held that the work of the proposed international supervisory commission should apply to the whole of Indo-China. Conference sources think that the question of armistice control is therefore another major hurdle which, if not surmounted, would prevent any implementation of successful military agreements. The West is thought to be willing to allow some Communist representation on an armistice commission—but will not allow even a limited veto right. Western sources say: "The non-Communist powers would, however, prefer the Com-

A Little Fond Affection



A constant source of delight to visitors to the London Zoo are the two bear cubs born to Minnie and Pickles in January of this year. Since their arrival, the bear family has been the "star turn" among the many attractions at the Zoo, with their amusing and "near-human" antics. In this picture Minnie tries to look stern as one of her twin cubs asks forgiveness to some mischief. However, she cannot quite conceal her affection and pride in her little family.—London Express.

Indo-China Fighting Flares Up

Hanoi, June 20.

More than 200 Communist Vietnamese were killed, wounded and captured today when fighting flared along the Indo-China coast under a hammering by French warplanes.

Fifty-six Communists were killed, the French High Command said, and another 125 captured in a clash lasting several hours in the grimy named La Rue sans Joy—the Street without Joy—north of Hue. The Communists were guerrilla forces.

Another 25 Communists were killed and 30 wounded when three companies of Vietnamese regulars tried to ambush a French column of armour and infantry near Binh Dinh. A rapid counter-attack by the French with artillery and planes smashed the rebel ambush.

French officials said three more survivors of Dien Bien Phu turned up today after a six-week trek through the mountains and jungles of Northern Laos. They were identified only as a European militiaman, a Thai non-commissioned officer and a Foreign Legion corporal.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

Murder Trial Verdict

A verdict of not guilty of murder and not guilty of manslaughter was returned by the jury trying PC 2778 Wong Tung-yun for the alleged murder of PC 2777 Tsoi Nin-pun at the Criminal Sessions at 12.15 this morning.

Mr Justice C. W. Rees discharged the accused, and exempted the jury of five men and two women from further service for a period of three years.

The accused was charged with shooting and killing the deceased at the Peak Police Station on February 14, when he was then a constable.

Churchill And Eden Facing A Dilemma

London, June 21.

Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Anthony Eden will meet today to decide what contribution Britain should make toward American plans for Southeast Asian defense at their talks with President Eisenhower.

The critical issue facing the Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary is whether Britain should sign up next weekend in the proposed Southeast Asia collective security organisation or wait the outcome of the nine-nation Indo-China peace talks at Geneva.

Mr Eden returned to London yesterday from Geneva, where the Far East conference has taken up most of his time for nearly two months. He has three days in London before leaving for Washington to tackle one of the difficult foreign policy issues confronting Britain.

A full meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday will discuss Britain's attitude toward a new commitment in Southeast Asia. The issue is virtually certain to be raised during a foreign policy debate which Mr Eden opens in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

CHANGED SITUATION The announcement of the White House meeting last week indicated that the Government was prepared for the imminent collapse of the Geneva conference, and "ready to take positive action to set in motion a Southeast Asian collective defence organisation."

Sir Winston Churchill had previously made clear in the House of Commons that Britain was opposed to further commitments, while there were prospects of a negotiated peace at Geneva. But since the Washington meeting was arranged, Communist concessions have revived the waning Indo-China peace talks and a new French Government anxious for a realistic settlement in Indo-China has gained power in Paris.

Mr Eden called on M. Pierre Mondes-France, new Prime Minister of France, in Paris yesterday on his way to London. They discussed Indo-China peace talks and the Washington meeting.

It was understood that Mr Eden assured the French Premier that Britain would take no action at Washington likely to prejudice the progress of the Geneva peace talks.

NOT EASY Mr Eden said on his return to London that he could not forecast the outcome of the Geneva talks. But he pointed out agreement has been reached for contacts which are an essential preliminary if a ceasefire is to be established.

These are the military staff talks to arrange a ceasefire in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. The High Command officials attending them have been instructed to report progress in 21 days.

It will not be easy for Mr Eden to ask Parliament to back an American-inspired policy for Southeast Asia before the military committees have produced their reports.

On the other hand, if Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Eden go to Washington next weekend with their hands tied, the outcome of the talks will certainly disappoint the United States Administration.—Reuter.

Running Battle With Outlaws

Tunis, June 20.

French police today fought a running battle with Tunisian outlaw bands in hills 100 kilometres from Tunis, killing one outlaw and seriously wounding another.

The battle started when the outlaws ambushed a police jeep eight kilometres northwest of Enfidaville. Police escaped injury and immediately opened fire on about 20 men who fled into the hills. In a desperate run, police outlaws went after them. The outlaws were then shot and killed. The outlaws were then shot and killed. The outlaws were then shot and killed.

Russia Applies The Veto, Then Backs French Proposal

THE GUATEMALA AFFAIR

New York, June 21.

The Soviet Union last night vetoed in the United Nations Security Council a proposal by Brazil and Colombia that the Guatemalan complaint about the alleged international invasion of the country be sent to the Organisation of American States.

The veto cast by Mr Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, was the second in three days and the 61st in all.

Last Friday the Soviet Union vetoed the establishment of an observer group to go to Thailand to watch the Indo-China border.

The vote for the Brazilian-Colombian proposal was ten to one, but because the Soviet Union voted against it the veto was held by Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, the President's envoy, and the resolution was thus lost.

France had earlier proposed an amendment, accepted both by Brazil and Colombia, calling for an end to any act likely to cause bloodshed and calling on all United Nations members to abstain from giving assistance to such acts.

M. Henri Hoppenot, the French delegate, said that the Council should not remain in the state of impotence in which the Soviet veto had placed it, and immediately put in his amendment as a new proposal "so that the normal dignity of the Council shall be maintained."

The French proposal was then put to the vote and unanimously approved.

The French proposal called for an end to bloodshed and on all members of the United Nations to refrain from aiding any of the participants in the fighting.

IN SYMPATHY

Mr Tsarapkin earlier had indicated that though he was against the Brazilian-Colombian resolution to send the matter to the Organisation of American States, he was in sympathy with the French proposal.

After the vote on the French draft, Mr Hugo Gutierrez of Brazil said this action did not prevent the Organisation of American States from taking whatever steps it thought appropriate in the Guatemalan issue.

The Guatemalan delegate, Dr Eduardo Castillo-Arriola, in his speech at the opening of the extraordinary Sunday afternoon session, had called on the Council to send an observation commission to investigate the alleged invasion of his country. But he never put this proposal in as a formal resolution which should have called for a vote.

how clean

is a whistle?

We've clean forgotten! But any day you like you can try whistling away from traffic lights in a Hillman Minx—for nothing. A trial run in the lively Hillman is a joy not to be missed! What sturdy power that 1265 c.c. engine packs!

Quick decisive overtaking, fast smooth cruising, and all on very little petrol. Free and easy room for five, with luggage. Simple parking in small spaces. Perfect road balance at high speeds.

HILLMAN MINX



MOTORS

By Road Life

KING'S PRINCESS

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY



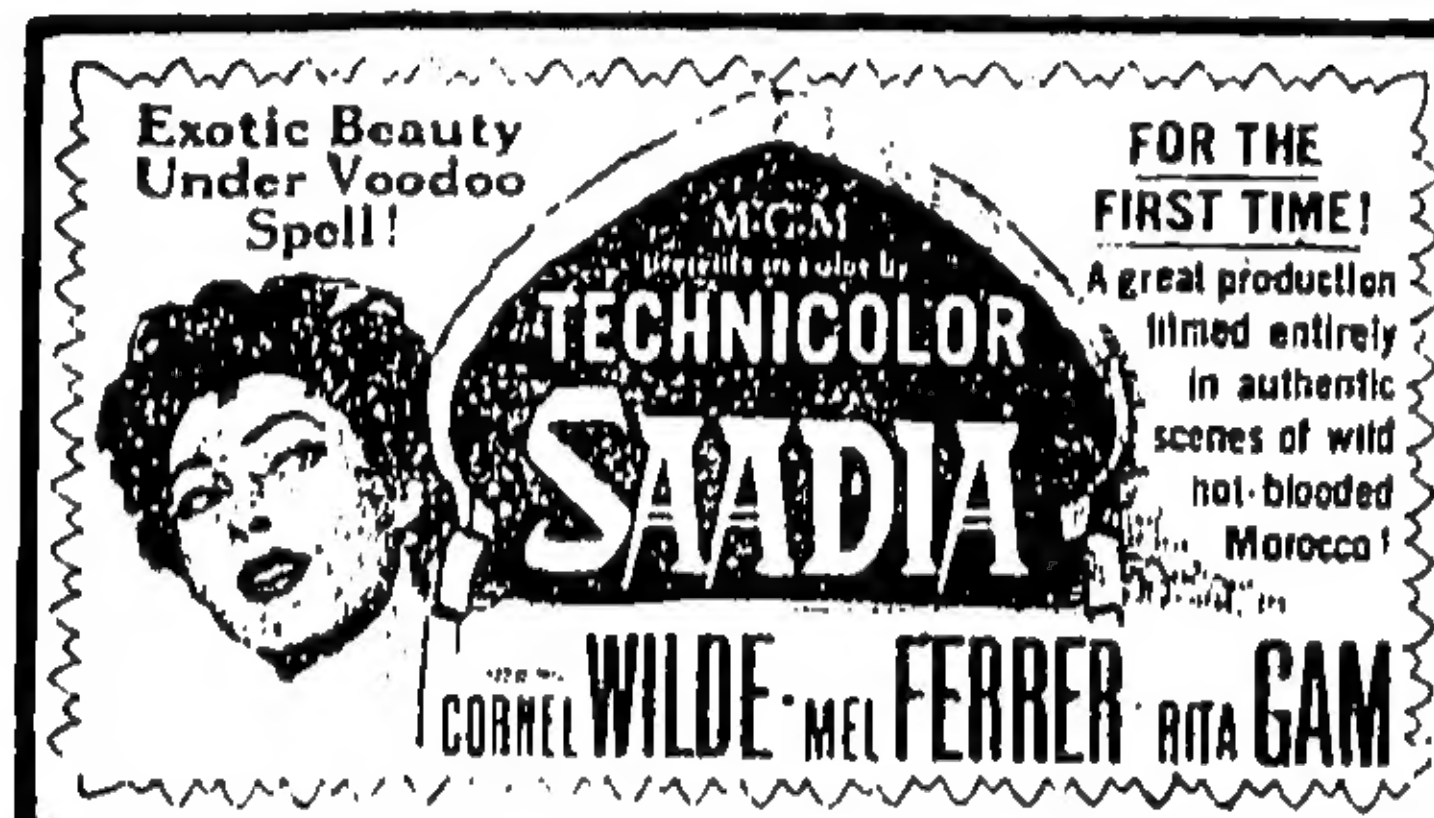
A Chinese Film in Mandarin — All Star Cast
★ NEXT CHANGE ★



CAPITOL LIBERTY

THE HOME OF MODERN PICTURES

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
ON PANORAMIC SCREEN



ROXY & BROADWAY

HELD OVER!

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY

Owing to length of picture please note change of times:
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

NOW SEE ALL THIS IN ITS FULL GRANDEUR IN THE
MAGIC SPLENDOR OF CINEMASCOPE!

THE ROYAL TOUR IN CINEMASCOPE

"ROYAL TOUR of
QUEEN ELIZABETH"



IN LATEST COLOUR
AND THE WONDER OF STEREOPHONIC SOUND
BRITISH MOVIE NEWS 20th CENTURY-FOX

ADDED ATTRACTION: Cinemascope Short Subject
"THE NEW VENEZUELA" IN TECHNICOLOR

★ NEXT CHANGE ★



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
AIR-CONDITIONED

Walt Disney's Romantic Adventure!

The SWORD and the ROSE

RICHARD TODD • OLIVIA JOHNS • TECHNICOLOR

ADDED! The Academy Award Winner Short
Walt Disney's "THE ALASKAN ESKIMO"

NEXT CHANGE "MEET ME TO-NIGHT"
Color By Technicolor

ORIENTAL

Final Showing To-day
2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ON OUR NEW GIANT WIDE SCREEN!



Compensating To-morrow: "HELL & HIGH WATER"

Swedish Professor Claims:

600-Year Old Bones Belonged To A Saint

Stockholm, June 20.

The Professor of Archaeology at Lund University, Professor Carl Herman Hjortsjö, has decided that some of the actual bones of the Swedish St Bridget, who died in 1373, are in the St Bridget Shrine in the Vadstena Convent in west central Sweden.

A Report of his investigations, just issued, contradicts the views of scientists who claim that the belief that some of her remains are still contained in the shrine which she founded in Vadstena, is false and that none of the 25 bones in it belonged to her.

After a veritable detective feat covering six centuries, Professor Hjortsjö claims to have established that one skull, a left thigh bone and two shin bones in the collection are authentic relics of St Bridget.

The shrine also contains bones representing fifteen other people.

The Professor also attributes a skull, one left thigh bone and a right shin bone in the shrine to Bridget's daughter, St Catherine.

In his Report, which has become a best seller in the University town of Lund, he declared: "Although it is impossible to establish exactly to which persons each of the bones belong, there are in some cases facts of such a striking nature, that the connection between certain bones and certain persons must be regarded as probable."

Professor Hjortsjö has been working on his Report for several years with a team of anthropologists and historians from the Swedish Expedition for Anthropological Archaeology.

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

The problems in identifying the bones were both anthropological and historical. Firstly the Professor established the relationships between different bones in the shrine and the age, sex and build of the persons they belonged to by anthropological measurements.

As a subsidiary part of the investigation process he used

ultra violet rays. By these rays, bones which have been buried for a long time can be distinguished by their different hues from those which have been kept above ground or burnt.

Secondly an examination was made of contemporary chronicles to ascertain which persons were likely to be represented in the Vadstena Shrine.

The difficulty of establishing the history of the bones was increased by the fact that many had frequently donated and sold relics of St Bridget's to convents and churches on the continent and had also added bones from other Swedish and foreign saints.

TAKEN TO POLAND

At the reformation, Bridget's relics were buried, and the casket containing them taken to Poland by the exiled Swedish King Sigismund. It was not returned until the following century.

The fate of the casket and its contents during the next few hundred years is not fully documented. Professor Hjortsjö concludes, however, that by the end of the 18th century all the smaller bones had been given away or lost and that from then onwards the collection has remained almost unchanged.

St Catherine Was Tall

In modern times the shrine was first investigated by the father of Swedish archaeology, Professor Carl Magnus Furerst in 1917 who also came to the conclusion that the bones could not possibly be only "an unimportant collection" as previous scientists had thought.

Professor Hjortsjö, who succeeded Professor Furerst as Professor of Archaeology at Lund University, first became interested in St Bridget's relics when the bones of her husband, Ulf Gudmarsson, and two of their children were unearthed in the Alvastra convent near Vadstena.

Ulf Gudmarsson's remains showed that he must have been an exceptionally tall man. Chroniclers state that this feature was inherited by his daughter, St Catherine. Professor Hjortsjö investigated the bones and drew the conclusion that two matching thigh bones in the collection, which must have belonged to a woman of exceptional stature, are hers.

While working on the Vadstena bone collection the Professor also examined several relics said to belong to St Bridget in other places. One of these was a skull which is kept in Courtenay-Carrières in France and is considered by the inhabitants there to be authentic.

This skull was originally stolen from Vadstena in the 17th century by Queen Christina's French dancing-master, Antoine

de Beaulieu, who believed it to be Bridget's own.

Professor Hjortsjö's examination of the skull shows that it must have belonged to a woman of 40. This theory excludes Bridget, who died in Rome at the age of 70. Her body is believed to have been taken to Vadstena the following year.

BONES IDENTICAL
After Bridget's death several of her bones were transferred by the nuns of her Order to the Church of St Lorenzo at Panisperna in Rome. One of these was found by Professor Hjortsjö to be a right thigh bone.

The Professor immediately had the left Vadstena thigh bone sent down by courier plane to Rome for comparison. Although he was not able to take the St. Lorenzo di Panisperna bone out of its glass case for examination, he was able to observe that both its colour, size and structure were identical with the bone from Vadstena.

Professor Hjortsjö ends his report by stating that the similarity between the two bones was so strong that the monk who accompanied him solemnly knelt down and kissed the bone from Sweden.—China Mail Special.

Flaming Petrol Hurled At Cinema Screens

Rabat, June 20.

Bottles filled with petrol and ignited at 10.15 a.m. were thrown at the screens in three separate cinemas today.

In one of the cinemas, the Alhambra, where the audience is largely Moroccan, several people were hurt in a panic rush for the exits after the screen was set on fire.

At one of the other cinemas, the Police immediately blocked exits and some 30 people were arrested.—France-Press.

Mike Hawthorn Returns



Young British racing driver Mike Hawthorn seen arriving at London Airport after his dash across Europe following the news that his father, Mr. Leslie Hawthorn, had died in the Moseley Hospital, Surrey, from injuries received in a car crash on Whit-Monday at Hindhead.

Mike Hawthorn was driving with the Ferrari motor-racing team to Le Mans for the 24-hours race next Saturday when news of his father's accident was telephoned to him in Italy. (Last March, the question of young Hawthorn's call-up for national service was raised in the House of Commons. Then, Mr. Harold Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, said: "If he does return, we shall be delighted to call him up very rapidly indeed". — Reuterphoto.

Big Liner To Get Stabilisers

London, June 20.
The 83,000-ton liner Queen Elizabeth, the largest ship in the world, is to be fitted with stabilisers during this year. Work on the liner to fit the anti-roll fins will be carried out in two stages so as not to interfere with the heavy Atlantic bookings already made for months ahead.

Preliminary work will start in Southampton at the end of July. The Cunard Company has already fitted the stabilisers to some of its smaller liners.

Shipping companies who have fitted the stabilisers have found a big reduction in bills for broken crockery, glassware, and furniture.

Pamplona, Spain, June 20.
Local education authorities have ordered pictures of Gibraltar to be placed in class rooms throughout the area. Teachers were told to tell children about "the shameful fact that Gibraltar remains in British hands."—China Mail Special.

British PCs Told: "Be More Polite"

London, June 20.

Metropolitan police officers are warned against using "sarcastic, dogmatic or rude language" to the public in a memorandum sent to all stations.

It was circulated on the personal order of Sir John Nott-Bower, the Commissioner.

It said there had been an increase in complaints about police incivility and the Commissioner was "very perturbed."

The order will be placed in station "parade books" and will be read to every man and woman officer.

After a fortnight senior officers are to sign a declaration that every one under their command has read and understood the instruction.

Sir John's instruction stressed that tact and diplomacy in dealing with individuals as well as crowds could bring a better response than sarcastic comments.

EMPIRE

King's Road, Hongkong. Tel. 70103-70104

TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

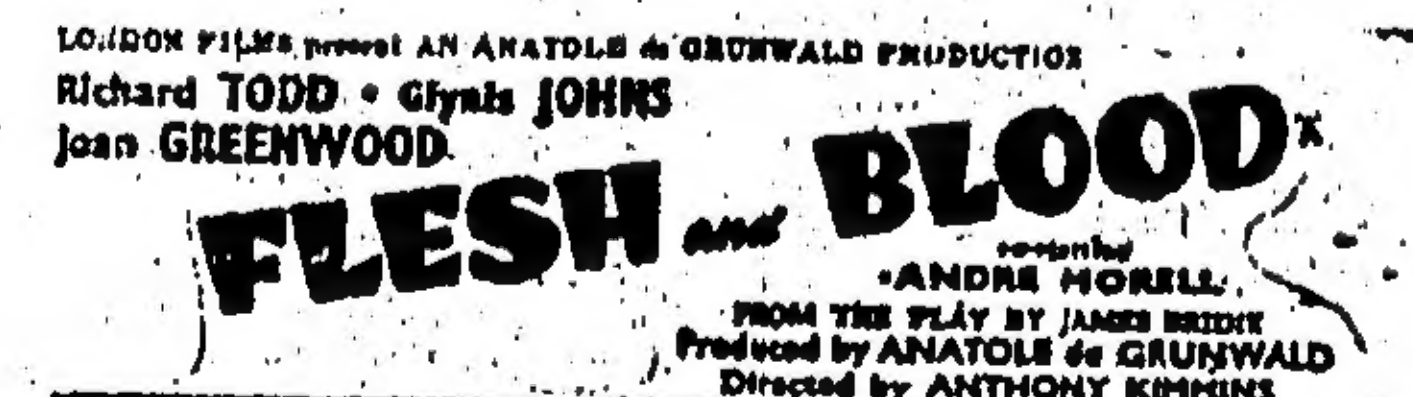
Cosmopolitan Magazine Rates This Fine Picture As
The Picture of the Month

DON'T MISS IT



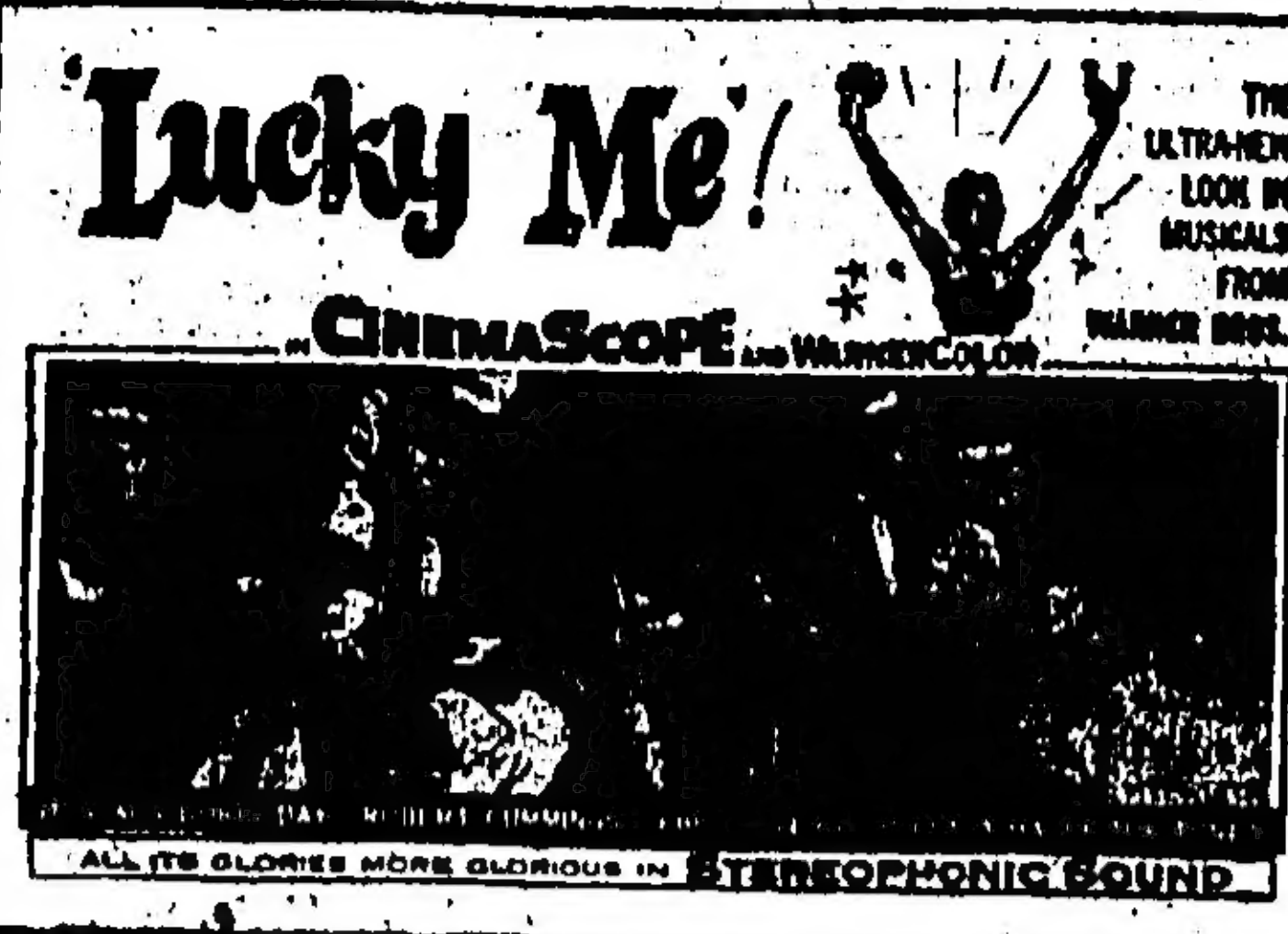
Also Latest Paramount News "TROOPING THE COLOUR"

★ NEXT CHANGE ★



QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY ONLY



TO-MORROW! "Earth Attacked in
"KILLERS FROM SPACE"

HOOVER NOW SHOWING
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Coming! Coming!

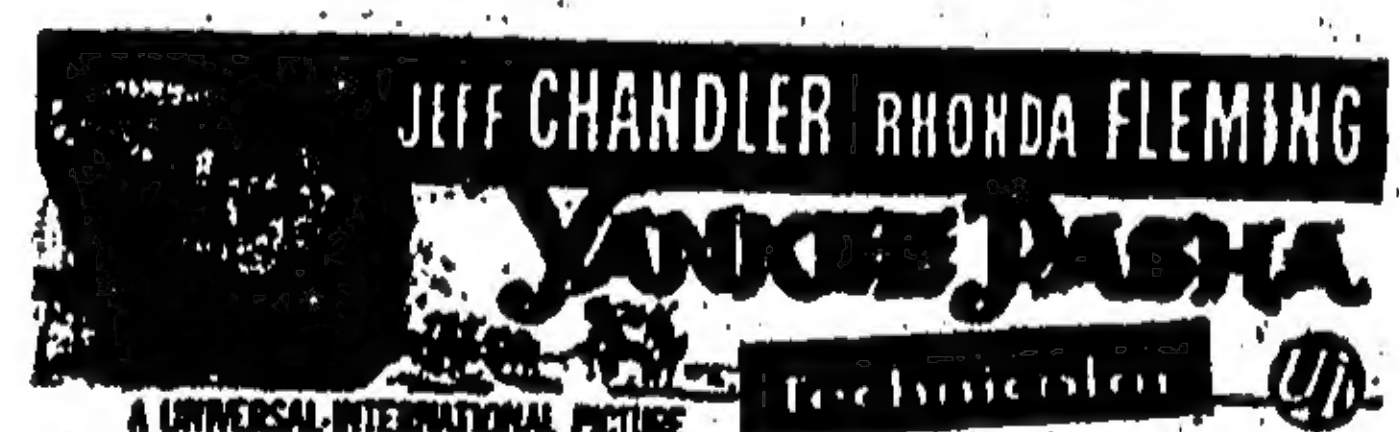
Yvonne DeCarlo — Carlos Thompson

"FORT ALGIERS"

Desert Intrigue... Devilry and Excitement!

LEE GREAT WORLD DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FINAL TO-DAY

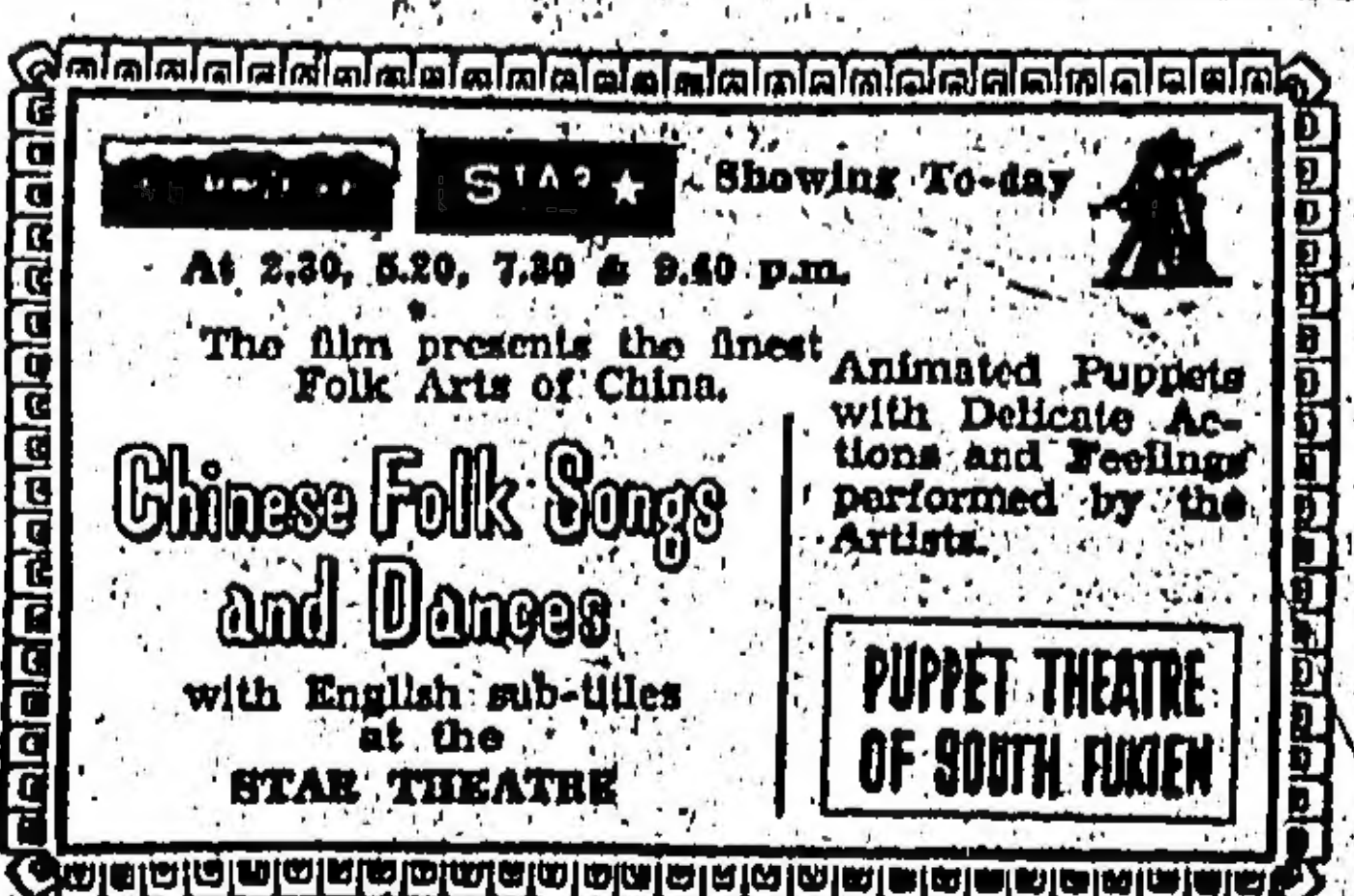


★ TO-MORROW ★

Melba Shearer — Anton Walbrook

THE RED SHOES

IN TECHNICOLOR!



At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

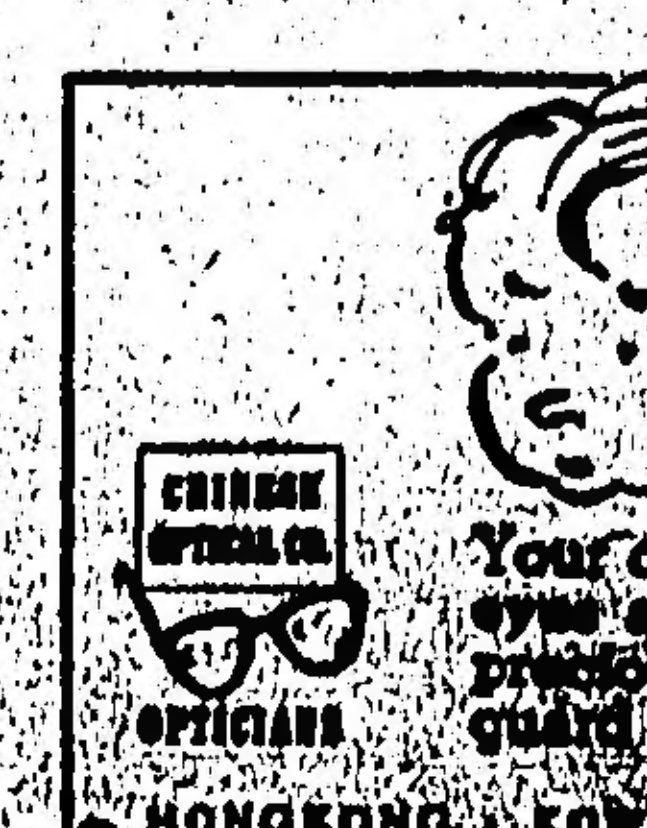
The film presents the finest Folk Arts of China.

Chinese Folk Songs
and Dances
with English subtitles
at the
STAR THEATRE

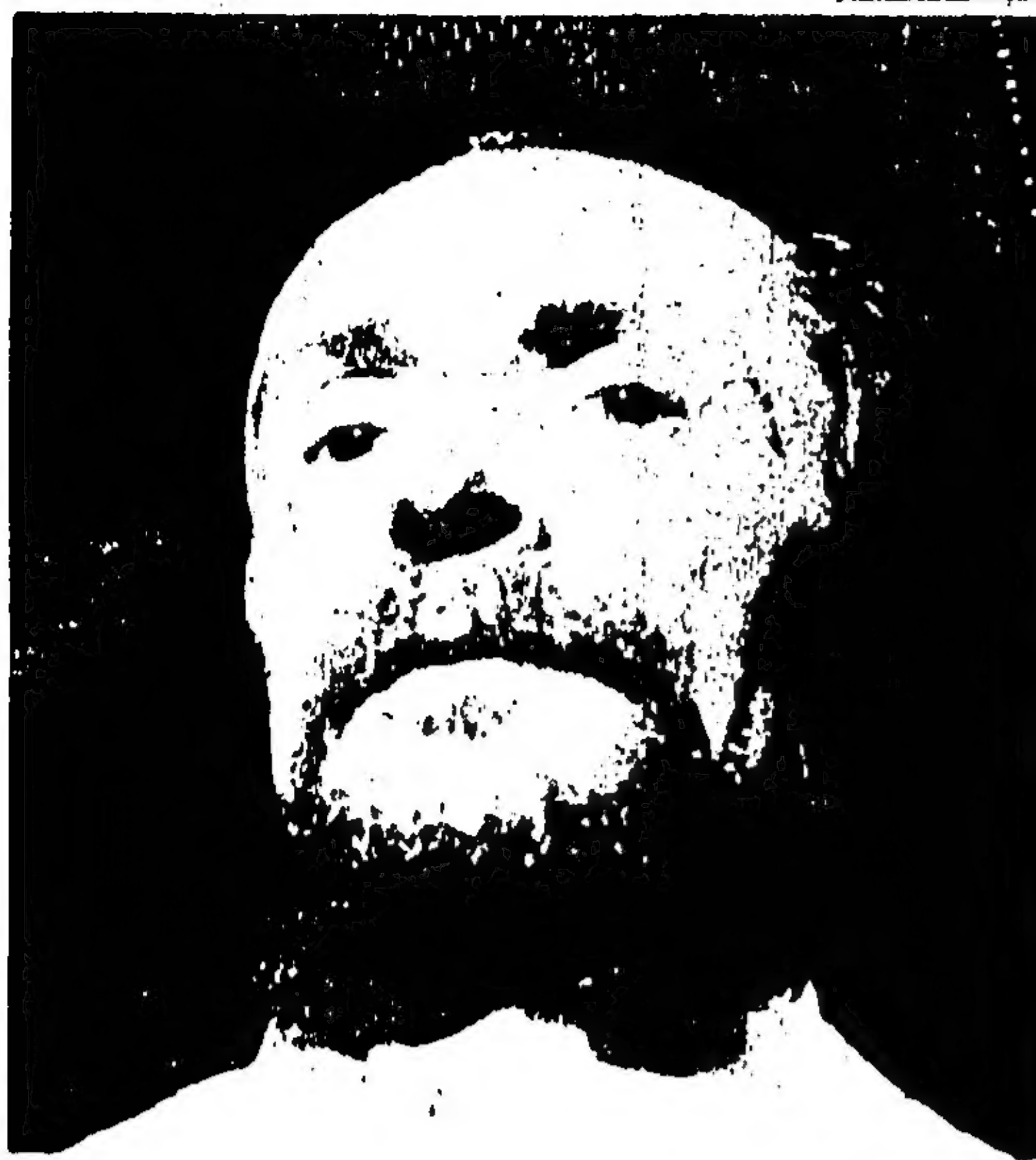
Animated Puppets
with Delicate Ac-
tions and Feelings
performed by the
Artists.

PUPPET THEATRE
OF SOUTH FUJIAN

Chairwoman



FAKIR WHO BROKE FASTING RECORD



The world famous Fakir, Burmah, has just beaten the world's fasting record. In a glass cage at Lille, France, he has just been without food for 82 days and has lost 40 lbs. Previous world record was 81 days and 7 hours. — Express Photo.

Miss Stephens Fought Magna Carta — And Won!

London, June 20.

A 68-year-old spinster, relying on the word of an English king who died 800 years ago, challenged the legality of Magna Carta last week — and won.

Magna Carta, sealed by King John in 1215, says that any Englishman can fish in tidal waters, even the Crown cannot give the sole fishing rights to anyone.

Miss Maud Elizabeth Sanders Stephens, of Stedcombe Manor, Axmouth, Devon, claimed she was the exception to the rule.

BEFORE KING JOHN

The reason: Stedcombe Manor was given the right to a "sole and several fishery" in Axmouth harbour by either King Henry I (died 1135) or Henry II (died 1189). And that right was given before Magna Carta.

In the Chancery Division Mr Justice Vaisey confirmed her claim.

Miss Stephens had brought an action alleging trespass against four Axmouth fishermen. Three gave undertakings not to trespass again and the judge found that the fourth had trespassed innocently.

At home later, Miss Stephens said: "I'm so glad, for the sake of the river. Fish going upstream to spawn were being caught, and I couldn't bear to think of the river being ruined. 'Owners of the manor have looked after it for so many hundreds of years. I felt I had a duty towards it.'"

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Rescue (4).
- 2 Bird (7).
- 3 Actual (4).
- 4 Beginner (4).
- 5 Very talkative (7).
- 6 Profound (4).
- 7 Dumb (4).
- 8 Fruits (7).
- 9 Wrong (5).
- 10 Insect state (5).
- 11 Zinc (7).
- 12 Lode (4).
- 13 Quote (4).
- 14 Lay down (7).
- 15 Roster (4).
- 16 Favourites (7).
- 17 Venerable (7).
- 18 Merit (4).

DOWN

- 1 Refuge (6).
- 2 Wears away (6).
- 3 Prepared the way (5).
- 4 Ran off (6).
- 5 Harden (5).
- 6 Parcel out (5).
- 7 Concentrate (4).
- 8 Wary (4).
- 9 Heal (4).
- 10 Scrutinize (4).
- 11 Prescription (6).
- 12 Disinclined (6).
- 13 Conqueror (6).
- 14 Portion (5).
- 15 Slack (5).
- 16 Ceremonies (6).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—1. Scream, 5. Court, 8. Molar, 9. Toccin, 10. Jails, 11. Divot, 12. Agnus, 13. Leads, 14. Modest, 15. Scores, 16. Sled, 17. Lump, 18. Rises, 19. Antic, 20. Secure, 21. Suite, 22. Totem, 23. Spread, 24. Down—1. Belated, 2. Recourse, 3. Amid, 4. Monitor, 5. Cajoles, 6. Orates, 7. Riled, 8. Alitude, 9. Shepherd, 10. Modicum, 11. Detera, 12. Dine, 13. Range, 14. Beg.

French Suspicious About Washington Talks

Paris, June 20.

Some French officials at Geneva think Sir Winston Churchill's talks with President Eisenhower in Washington next weekend should be delayed.

They say the Washington conference was convened on the assumption that the Geneva talks on Indo-China would end in failure, but now that there had been an improvement in the chances of a successful outcome of the talks, the Churchill-Eisenhower meeting should be postponed.

One French argument is that the top-level Anglo-American meeting at this stage implied that the two leaders of the Western world were determined to make firm plans before learning the final outcome of the talks.

Another was that France was being left "holding the baby" without adequate Anglo-American support.

And yet another was that France, if not specifically included, should at least have been associated more closely with the Washington talks.

Both the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Eden, and Mr Walter Bedell Smith, Under-Secretary of State, who has been leading the American delegation, have probably assured the French that no irrevocable decisions on Indo-China would be made in Washington.

Mr Eden and Mr Bedell Smith saw M. Pierre Mendes-France, the new Premier, in Paris today while they were on their way back to their capitals.

The British and American delegation chiefs were assumed to have mapped out the broad lines of policy levels.

Conference circles believe that progress at the Indo-China conference this week will influence the Washington talks next weekend.

MAIN REASONS

Conditions have changed drastically since the "Big Two" meeting was first arranged under the shadow of an East-West deadlock at the nine-nation talks.

The apparently imminent breakdown of the conference and a general deterioration of Anglo-American relations are generally assumed to be among the major spurs that made the British Prime Minister suggest that he Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, should fly to Washington for "talks at the summit."

Since then, a marked change in the Communist policy at the Geneva conference has led to the imminent opening of ceasefire talks covering all of Indo-China.

The possible effects of success or failure of these military talks will be one of the items that are expected to figure prominently on the unofficial agenda at the Washington meeting.

Western sources said tonight that with or without a peace settlement in Indo-China, France faces the loss of the most important parts of the State of Vietnam to the Vietnamese.

But a peace settlement could mean a stabilised situation in Indo-China.

the two smaller Indo-Chinese states, Laos and Cambodia. And that would have a substantial effect on any views that the President and Sir Winston might exchange on where the Western world should set up its barriers against Communism in the Far East.

A continuation of the present harnessing of the Monarchist Governments of the two states by local insurgents, assisted by Vietminh invaders, could ultimately, at the very least, make this part of southern Indo-China an uncertain factor in any calculations on mutual defence by a non-Communist bloc.

But a settlement, if not assuring the two states to the Western side, might at least "neutralise" them, giving the architects of a Southeast Asia treaty a chance to map out their perimeter with more certainty.

The situation following the breakdown of the Korean talks last week will also be discussed by Sir Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower.

Two aspects of this that might be reviewed were recent statements by South Korean leaders that they no longer regarded the armistice as binding and general British and American policy on the maintenance of their troops in Korea.

Britain, with troop needs in Malaya, the Middle East and Kenya, is anxious to cut her contribution to the United Nations Army now that hostilities have ended.—Reuter.

Persia May Need More British Aid

Teheran, June 20.

The Persian Prime Minister, General Fazlollah Zahedi, said today that economic development was the key to Persia's future and Britain with other nations could help this development.

In the first interview granted to a British journalist since the resumption of Anglo-Persian relations on December 6, 1953, he told Reuter Britain might find opportunities enabling her to contribute to Persia's economic growth in a larger measure than before.

He declined to express views on Persia's negotiations with the eight-nation oil mission to market Persian oil again.

Asked whether a successful settlement of the three-year-old dispute might influence Persia to modify her neutrality between eastern and western blocs, General Zahedi said he considered that the two questions were unrelated. The neutrality policy was the decision of the Persian nation.—Reuter.

Indonesia Signs Trade Pact With E. Germany

Singapore, June 20.

Indonesia has signed a barter trade agreement with East Germany after several months of slow negotiations, a report from the special correspondent of the Singapore newspaper Straits Times in Djakarta said today.

Indonesia, the report said, would supply East Germany with raw materials and would import manufactured goods on a "parallel basis" so that no foreign exchange will be involved.

The report said the trade would be handled by "national" Indonesian firms but did not estimate the volume. It said, however, Indonesia will import polygraphic machinery, office machines, optical and precision apparatus, paper, motor vehicles, bicycles, radio, medical instruments, chemicals, cement and other building materials and pharmaceuticals.

The Indonesian exports will include rubber, tea, coconut, tin, pepper, sugar, gambier, copra, cotton, tobacco, leather, lacquer, spices, oil, and other products.—United Press.

The World's Smallest Filly—And Mum!



This Is Invasion, Says Guatemala, Not A Revolution

Washington, June 20.

The United States State Department's view that the current violent developments in Guatemala are a "revolt of Guatemalans against the Government" was rejected by Guatemalan officials today.

The State Department had described the uprising against the left-wing Guatemalan Government in this way after Guatemala appealed yesterday for United Nations Security Council action on the ground that it was "being invaded."

The Security Council was meeting in an emergency session later today to hear Guatemala's charge of aggression against its territory.

A Guatemalan Embassy spokesman said that reports indicated that his country was being invaded from neighbouring Honduras by forces totalling possibly 6,000 men. "It is obvious we have been invaded," he said.

"There have never been such a number of Guatemalan exiles in Honduras. I doubt if there would have been 200."

Discussing reports from his Government of the uprising, the spokesman said that "pirate" planes strafing Guatemala City yesterday had killed a three-year-old child and wounded 11 other people.

NO FIFTH COLUMN

He said that so far there had been no "fifth column" or internal activity to support the attacking rebel forces.

The spokesman said his Government had "denounced" the attack in a note to the Inter-American Peace Commission of the Organisation of American States.

The Government had asked the five-nation Commission to take note of the situation in Guatemala.

But the Commission withheld any action today pending the outcome of the Security Council's hearing. It agreed to meet tomorrow to consider the situation.

The Commission is made up of delegates from the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico.—Reuter.

Synthetic Rubber Demand Up

Washington, June 20.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation today reported a rising demand for synthetic rubber.

"Sales of synthetic rubber for the month of September will be approximately 48,000 long tons, an increase of almost 10 per cent over indicated August sales," the Corporation said.

In a statement outlining its scheduled production and sales prospects for the three months of July, August and September this year the Corporation, operator of the United States Government's synthetic rubber industry, added:

"August production will be 39,000 long tons, an increase of 3,500 long tons over that anticipated 35 days ago. Production for September will be continued at the 39,000 tons level."

The Corporation said, in the three months ended on September 30, 1954 it expected to produce 116,100 long tons of GR-S, the general purpose synthetic rubber, and to sell 120,000 long tons.

The Corporation today estimated July production in its 26 factories at 33,300 long tons and sales at 33,000 tons. In its report a month ago it placed July output at 25,000 tons and sales at 25,000 tons.

August output was now placed at 39,000 tons with sales at 44,000 tons. In its previous report it placed August output at 35,000 tons and sales at 35,000 tons.—United Press.

Remote Tribesmen To Meet First White Men

Melbourne, June 20.

New Guinea's secret people — 100,000 light-skinned Papuans who have lived undisturbed for thousands of years behind unmapped mountain ranges — are expected to meet their first white man late this year, it was announced today.

First contact with civilisation will be through a Government patrol, carrying gifts of salt, axes and knives, an official stated.

Commenting on suggestions that the secret people should be left alone, he added: "The New Guinea Administration is bound under the United Nations charter to open up and develop New Guinea with the utmost care for the native population."

The tribesmen's sunny, well-cultivated valleys have been described as "little England," with such pastures irrigated by rivers. They were spotted earlier this month by survey planes which flew over the 12,000-foot limestone ranges of the Muller and Kariu mountains.

A Melbourne local feature writer, who has travelled widely in New Guinea, said today there were signs in the secret "Shangri-la."

The tribesmen lived in a state of perpetual warfare, and "devote more time to killing off their fellows than we do," he said.

"It takes more than isolation and a topography like the English countryside to make a paradise,"—China Mail Special.

Hindu Sacrifice For World Peace

New Delhi, June 20.

Mountain porters carried thousands of pounds of butter, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper and salt up the Indian Himalayas today where it will be thrown into Hindu ritual fires as a sacrifice for world peace and freedom from hunger and unemployment.

Thousands of pilgrims have already gathered for the sacrifice which begins tomorrow in Badrinath, reached only by rough mountain trails.

As the ritual fires are lighted, 250 priests wearing saffron robes and squatting cross-legged around the temple hearth will begin to chant an eight-syllable prayer as they pour the sacrificial food into the flames.

They will chant the prayer, 1,000,000,000 times during the 56-day rites.

In phonetic Hindu, it says: "Om Namo Narayana." It means: "Hail God all existence, all knowledge, all bliss, we bow our heads before you Lord God."

The sacrifice includes 1,000 pounds of Ghee (clarified butter), 20 tons of rice, one ton of wheat, half a ton of sugar, quarter of a ton of pepper and a quarter ton of salt.

The Badrinath temple, ringed by the Himalayan mountains is one of the holiest spots in India.—China Mail Special.

Work For 500 Men Over 40 In Civil Service

London, June 20.

About 500 elderly men and women are to act as guinea pigs in a Government experiment to place in employment persons over 40 for whom there is little opportunity in industry. They will be given clerical posts in the Civil Service.

Discussions are proceeding between the Civil Service organisations and the Treasury. It is hoped that the first group will be taken on before the end of the year.

The suggestion came from the Ministry of Labour and the Treasury. Many people over 40 are refused work because they are not eligible under superannuation schemes.

If the experiment succeeds the Civil Service scheme will be extended. Persons taken on will have to pass a simple examination in general knowledge.

They will serve a year's probation and then be engaged permanently if suitable.

Those chosen will qualify for pensions of up to £3 a week on retiring at 65. Pay will range from £7 to £13 a week.—China Mail Special.



INSIDE RUSSIA

TODAY AMONG
THE SEED CHEWERS

No Arsenal Fan Could Dream It Up!

RENE MacCOLL

has been watching Russian football in the Deep Red South

Baku on the Caspian. It is still a weird and wonderful trip this. I have just been to a game of Soccer in a stadium that can hold 70,000 and where the score was posted up goal by goal by a couple of smiling men.

Then I went to a concert—plus-dance where the Azerbaijanis themselves have a great evening, with the hand-clapping and the wailing reeds, the single-string fiddles, and the men dancers bobbing and ducking and twirling.

During the entr'acte the word leaked out that a visiting Briton was among those present—and oh, the rush!

Tiny chaps reaching up to about my midriff came charging forward, crying: "You are from England? How did you get here? How long you stay? You are an artist—you study the dance—No?"

Well, of course, the answer was No, but when I said I wrote for a living they all looked gratified and murmured: "An artist of the pen."

You really should have seen these people as they strolled up and down on a terrace overlooking the Caspian during the interval. It was a rather appealing little concert, but circular and white and pleasantly decorated. The programme girls were all about 70, but that seems to be common form around here.

World Apart

Here was a woman wearing a piece of bright blue plush that someone must have hung at her in the morning and somehow it stuck on. Great fat chaps with shaven heads and no ties. Men in white flannel suits. Men with bell-bottomed trousers. Muslim women looking as though they were wearing the ancestral turban run up for them by good old Omar.

It is a world apart. It is a world of its own. It is a world I would desperately like to see

coming within something like calling distance of our own. Out at sea the lights were twinkling on, and here on this great inland sea called the Caspian a vision of the English Channel came suddenly to me, incredibly remote and distant—and brisk.

Now back to the football stadium. As I said, it can hold 70,000, but I estimated tonight's turn-out at no more than 4,000. Baku, a sturdy team in dark blue with white rings round the ends of their shorts, were playing an out-of-town eleven who didn't do too well.

Most of the fans were chewing sunflower seeds and spitting out the remains. There seemed to be nothing on sale, no ice-cream, no hot dogs.

Tried Hard

The teams were well built and athletic looking. They tried very hard and there was a light layer of perspiration on their young necks and faces. But you can't—no, you can't possibly—begin to imagine what that crowd was like.

You Highbury fans... even if you make the wildest allowance, you don't know what it looks like down here on the edge of the Caspian. The men and the boys with wild, fierce faces, chewing their sunflower seeds. The Red Army men in fit-as-they-come uniforms. The grass for the pitch specially imported from some less dry climate far away. And tended by women who mow and water and roll it.

Yes, worlds apart. And in my hotel restaurant, doubtless from the kindest of motives, I was put at a table some way off from everyone else. Perhaps they thought the shy Briton liked it that way. But this little piece of isolation only served to accentuate my basic feeling of being far away and cut off from these people. This is the Soviet Union, Southern Division, and it has practically no relation to anything we know of. No use kidding ourselves about that. We are not at all close together. Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Georgians—all people of the U.S.S.R.,

all of them full of life and vitality, but all of them so far away that they could be moon people.

As we walked the old town together my guide pointed upwards to the charming, squat balconies of wood and iron that everywhere project over the winding streets of the quarter. Some are completely enclosed with glass.

"We call them shut enclosures—ahut," she said, emphasizing the word. Shut enclosures? Ah, yes. Around here I sometimes feel rather that way myself.

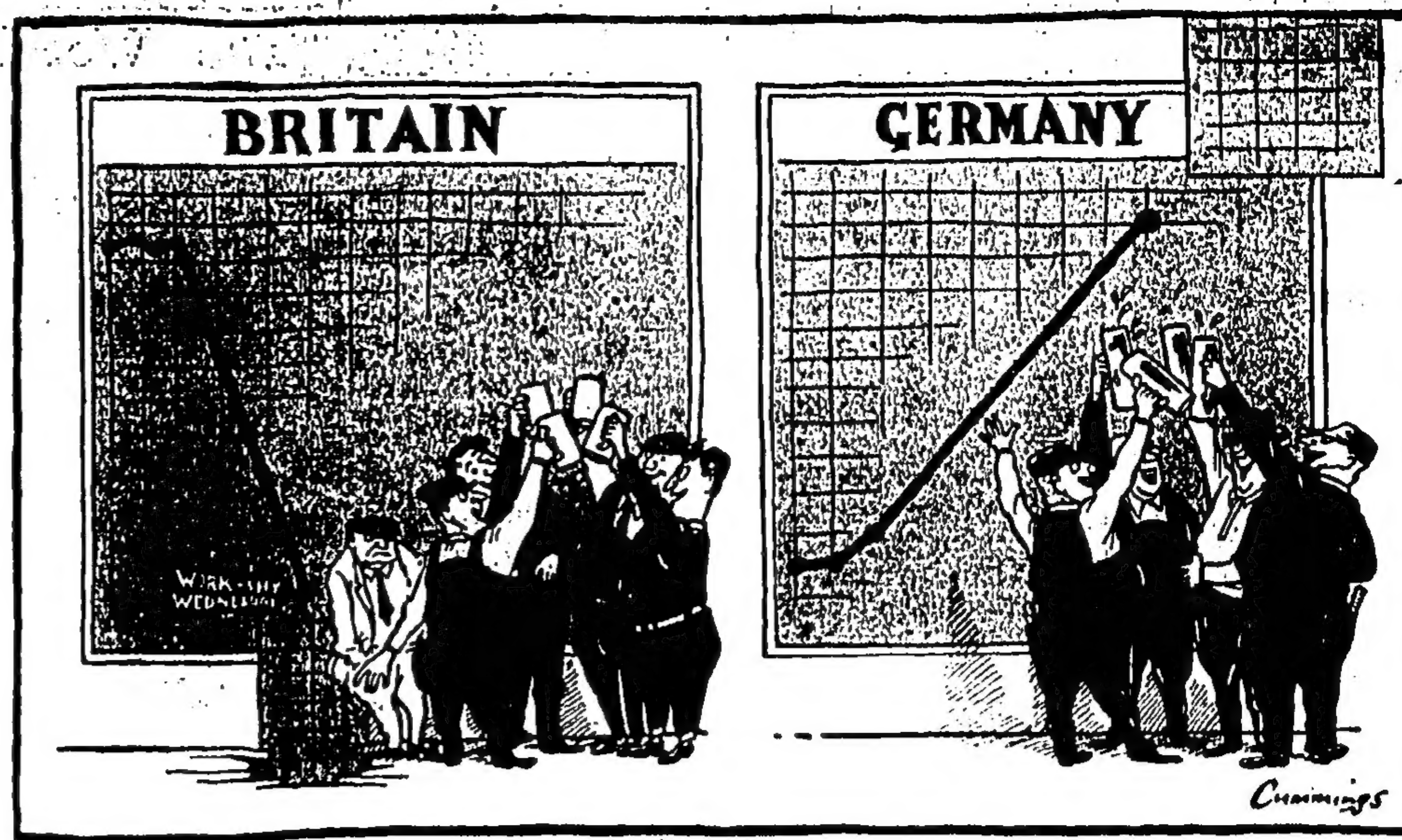
Few women in this crowd. Most of the fans were chewing sunflower seeds and spitting out the remains. There seemed to be nothing on sale, no ice-cream, no hot dogs.

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"... To less and less production!"

"... To more and more production!"

London Express Service

Russia's International Assassins

KHOKHLOV WAS ONLY THE LATEST OF A NUMBER

By Hugo Dewar

THE story told by Captain Khokhlov, the Soviet secret agent recently surrendered himself to the American authorities, reads like a thriller film script. Khokhlov came to Western Germany with the mission of assassinating a leading anti-Communist Russian, G. S. Okolovich, by means of an electrically operated pistol disguised as a cigarette case and firing silently a bullet containing cyanide poison.

One's first reaction is that this sort of thing doesn't happen in real life. But let us just recollect some of the things that did.

In May 1938, a man carrying a brown paper parcel left the Atlantic cafe on the Cool-signel, Rotterdam. He had taken

no more than a few steps when the parcel under his arm exploded with great violence, killing him instantly and injuring a number of passersby.

The victim of this outrage was Lt-Col Evhen Konovalec, emigre leader of the Ukrainian Nationalists and a bitter opponent of the Soviet regime. The man who gave him the death-dealing parcel, a certain Waluch, was never apprehended.

Some six months before this event, on September 22, 1937, General Eugene Millar, President of the White Russian Federation of ex-Combatants, left his office in the Rue du Colice, Paris, in order to keep a secret appointment. He was never seen again. Like his predecessor, General Koutlepow, who mysteriously disappeared in January 1930, he vanished without trace.

And a year later Trotsky's son died in a Paris nursing home in circumstances never fully cleared up.

All these victims had one thing in common: they were all political enemies of the Soviet regime. And here have been listed only a few of the more outstanding cases of assassination and mysterious disappearance.

The statement made by Captain Khokhlov, bizarre as it sounds, cannot be dismissed as 'cold war propaganda'. It accords only too well with the facts, although these facts are not widely known.

The very recent abduction of Dr Truchmovic is the latest of a long series of kidnappings by Soviet agents. These have involved not only such well-known personalities as Dr Linse, economic adviser to the League of Free Lawyers (abducted on July 8, 1952), but also many relatively obscure political opponents of the Soviet regime.

KIDNAPPING

TWO examples falling in this latter category were the kidnapping of Karl Fischer and Alfred Weiland. In July 1952 a West German Government spokesman announced that more than 100 Germans had been abducted to the Soviet zone since 1948.

It is thus clear that the abduction of Dr Truchmovic was no isolated affair but formed part of a systematic plan of action carried out over a number of years, beginning at least as far back as the Koutlepow affair in 1930. Its aim has been, and remains, the physical elimination of political opponents, wherever circumstances render such operations practical and whenever the advantage to be gained is judged to outweigh any possible disadvantage.

Although since the war these operations have been confined to within, or close to, the Soviet zones of control in Europe and although the method

of direct assassination has not—judging from surface indications at any rate—been resorted to, there is nothing inherently improbable in Khokhlov's revelations regarding his assassination mission. The fact that his intended victim lived deep in the heart of the American zone of Western Germany, far from any airport, would make the method of abduction very uncertain of success.

The Secretary of the Juridical Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations received a letter in March 1938 denouncing the existence of a 'centralised Mafia of terrorists working on the territory of several States other than their own'. No action was taken on this letter. Its author was Leon Trotsky, whose subsequent fate is a matter of history.

Circumstances and considerations of expediency may have restricted the operations of this 'centralised Mafia of terrorists' since the war, but it has clearly not been disbanded. Khokhlov's testimony, sensational as it is, does no more than add to the already decisive weight of evidence that has accumulated in proof of its continued activity.

BARBARIC

THE existence of such an organisation, the use of such barbaric methods in an attempt to suppress, even outside the territory of the USSR, political ideas and activities hostile to the Soviet regime, exposes more than anything else the weakness of that regime.

The defection of Khokhlov—and of Petrov also—are striking individual manifestations of that weakness, of the inability of the regime to retain the loyalty of even its most trusted servants.

At the same time the Soviet Government's maintenance of such an organisation makes it difficult, if not impossible, for other Governments to find a common ground upon which to achieve some kind of civilised modus vivendi.

NAVACHINE

IN January 1937, a Russian refugee Dimitri Navachine, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin while taking his usual morning walk in the Bois de Boulogne. A few days before his assassination he had publicly announced his intention of delivering a lecture exposing as a fraud and a frame-up the forthcoming Moscow Trial in which his old friend, Y. L. Pyntakop, was one of the accused.

This was Leon Trotsky's comment: "Dimitri Navachine knew too much about Moscow Trials. Recently the agents of the GPU (now MVD—the organisation to which Khokhlov belonged) have stolen my archives in Paris. Today, they have killed Navachine. Now I fear that my son... may be their next victim."

A wild accusation made by a man with a political axe to grind? Some may think so—

SAFER

BUT the assassin, sentenced on April 16, 1943 to twenty years' imprisonment (there is no death penalty in Mexico), never disclosed who paid him for the job. Today, having received the normal remission of sentence for good conduct, he is free to leave Mexico, but it appears that he is reluctant to do so. He feels safer where he is.

THE TWO FACES OF SPAIN

By JAMES MOORE WEST

Madrid. Bull fights and fiestas, parades and glitter may gladden the people, but still they cannot hide the desolate poverty that broods over great parts of Franco's Spain.

Symbolic of it is a slum, only a mile from Madrid's chrome-fronted heart.

Its name is Las Carolinas, and it lies along the high road to Andalusia. On the flat plain of Castile, it is muddy when it rains, burnt and dust-covered in the summer, and blasted by icy winds from the Guadarrama Mountains in the winter.

And there hundreds of speculard huddle in shacks without water or sanitation. Occupied by families of four or five, some of these hovels measure only eight by ten feet. Their light and ventilation come through the open door

or tiny windows, often a tiny pane let into the flimsy wall. Sometimes not higher than a tall man, the roofs are of reeds, often patched with scraps of canvas, felt or bits of wood. Crooked alleys, barely a yard wide, form the streets. Faded dogs and cats, chickens and pigs scavenge in them for refuse.

The people, lacking better recreation, squat or stand in the alleys while their womenfolk cook scanty meals within on braziers or tiny tiled stoves.

LITTLE HEART

The menfolk earn on an average the equivalent of five shillings a day; it gives them little heart to try to improve their homes. The Franco Government has promised—and is still promising—to improve the housing, which are officially con-

demned out-of-hand by the humphously-built Ministries. There are people living in the hovels, he says, and what they need is aid—not in the future, but now.

And the Capuchin monk procures bricks and cement, tiles and wood. He helps to repair cracked, crumbling walls, raises them a couple of feet before putting on a new tiled roof.

GIFTS COME IN

He scrapes together planks and panes of glass to keep out the worst of the wind and rain.

As news of his work has slowly become known in Madrid's richer quarters, Padre Laureano has been receiving gifts not only of money and clothes, medicines and books.

He has been sent enough building materials to fill a contractor's yard.

"Everything is useful," he says, "for people who have nothing."

TALE OF THREE CITIES

By James Wickenden

IN the bamboo jungle-land of the ex-head-hunting Lushai tribesmen, the boxy looking Karnafull paper-mill—pride of Pakistan—is rolling again, and the dust has settled on riot-ridden Dacca.

Pakistan, which means Land of the Pure, is ostensibly at peace once more since Governor-General Ghulam Mohammed swept aside the shaky Cabinet of quavering 82-year-old Fuzul Huq and imposed military rule under Defence Secretary General Mirza.

The capital city, Karachi, known to enthusiastic nationalists as the "Centre," is confident that a Communist plot has been checked.

But since the "Centre" is a thousand miles from distressed Bengal and equally estranged in climate, race and temperament, it may have avoided feeling deeper issues.

Pakistan is the story of three cities—Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. They are the centres of her diverse peoples, united by Mohammedanism alone.

Karachi is a civil servant's oasis on a barren coast, and a day's dusty desert ride from anywhere. Here, under the plump disapproving gaze of Queen Victoria's statue, Pakistan's westernised minority sit in nondescript colonial-style offices trying to steer a difficult course between medieval Mohammedanism and modern democracy.

ON THE MAP

Already they have put Pakistan on the map by making treaties with Turkey and the U.S.A. They hope internal unity will come through a new constitution to be ready by year's end.

Behind the Centre stands the pro-government Muslim League, which seems to have run short of popular appeal since engineering Pakistan's birth. Its main strength rests in the conservation of wealthy landowners.

But there is no lack of vigour in Lahore. It is a grander city than Karachi, with ornate minareted buildings, garden parties, polo weeks and the brash swagger of baggy-trousered Punjabis, who were once the backbone of the Indian Army. It has no time for deep thought, but a great deal of confident warrior laughter.

Red tape and half-splitting diplomacy are brushed aside in favour of simple mullahism—the rule of religious opinion.

The only thing the Punjabis cannot laugh off is Hindu India, just across the border. To them India stands like a brooding threat, of greater importance than any other issue. Probably this difference between Lahore and Karachi lies beneath the Lahore riots last year.

FOREIGN LAND

The third centre of Pakistan is reached only by an air journey across the Indian continent. Dacca's steamy beet-stained streets fill with the chatter of lithe cadaverous men in sheet-like dhotis. It is a reminder that this is a foreign land in race and speech, which is burning to hate officials from Karachi and soldiers from Lahore. It is impossible to say fairly where the rights or wrongs lie or how the bad feeling began.

But it showed clearly in recent elections when Bengal decided to throw out the pro-Centre Muslim League. Then came the riots.

The Centre blamed it on "traitors" and Communist agents who, they said, had stirred hatred between refugees and Bengali workers.

Fusion seemed too high for any Bengali spokesman to give a deeper explanation. Probably Fulul Huq, although discredited, was correct in claiming that Bengal believed in a united Pakistan but wanted more control over the own affairs.

Whatever the cause, it is certain that Communists will make most of the unrest. Already the emotional Communist Bengali religious leader, Mulla Bhagmati, is suspected of plotting a coup.

THE MENACE

At present he is en route to a secret conference in Communist Berlin, but he is expected to return to East Pakistan soon. There he may arouse the Muslim People's Party, largest of the groups in the United Front coalition which turned out the Muslim League.

Anti-Communist Bengali trade unions are preparing to meet the menace. But although the front of the struggle is now on the "People's Level," the long run Pakistan's problem is to work out a party government in which Karachi's progressive vision is granted to the passions of Lahore and Dacca.

Mohammedanism has shown that by itself it is not enough to keep a divided and awakened country united.

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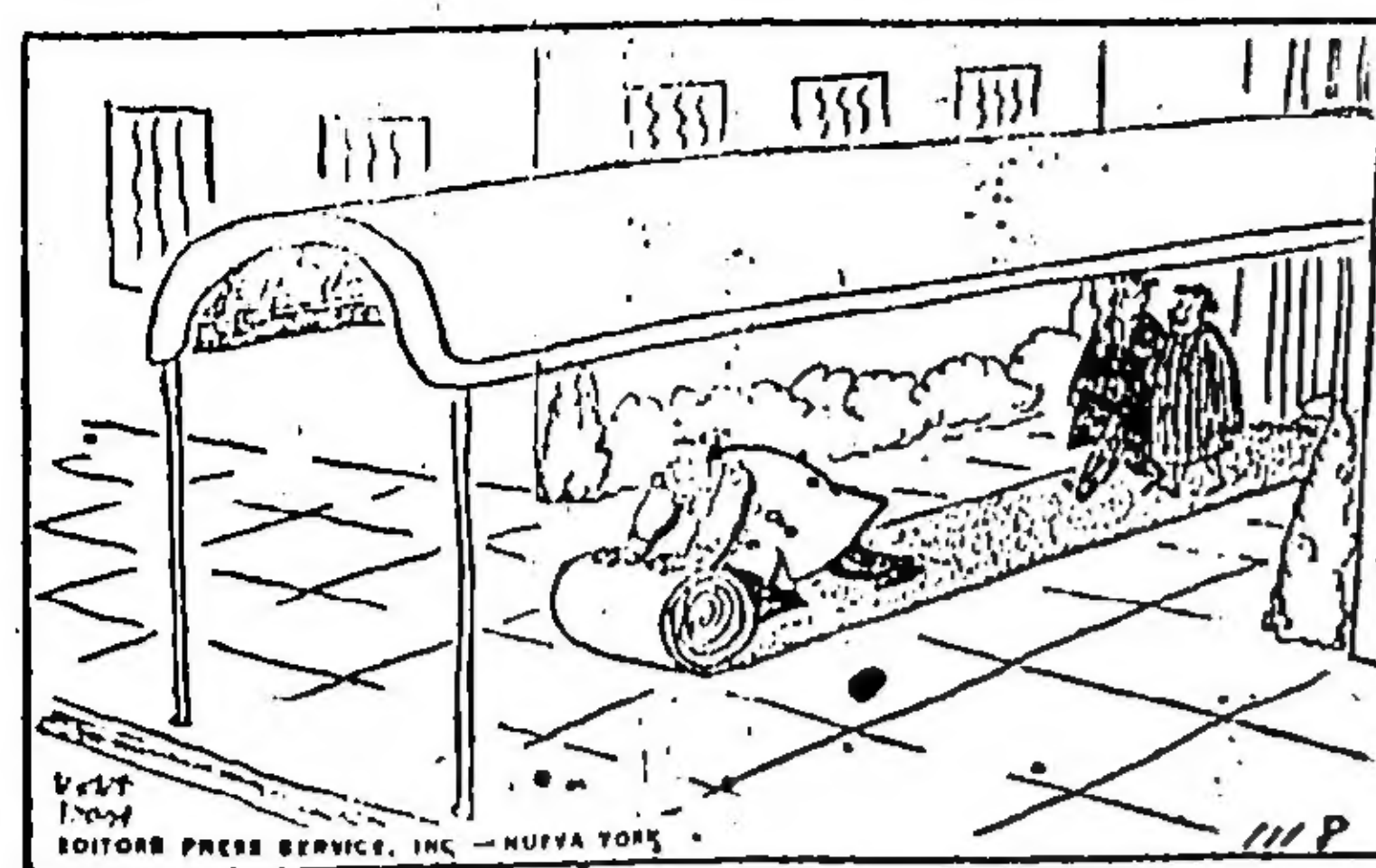
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JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Trick Your Foe—
Know His Moves

By OSWALD JACOBY

HARRY FISHBEIN is a very consistent winner in tournaments because he knows people and human nature as well as the technique of bridge. The point is illustrated in today's hand, played by Fishbein in last year's Eastern Championships.

North's first response of two spades showed a pretty weak hand. Even though North could later show heart support also, the limit of the hand was so low that South did not seriously consider a grand slam. This was just as well, since even the small slam took a bit of successful guessing.

West opened the king of clubs, and Fishbein naturally won immediately with the ace. He next drew three rounds of trumps, ending in the dummy, with the intention of trying the

NORTH 17			
♠ A 10 8 7	♥ Q J 10 8	♦ A	♣ A
WEST	EAST		
♠ Q 8 3 2	♥ 5 3 2	♦ K 10 9	♣ 7 6 3 2
♠ 7 5	♥ K 9 8	♦ A	♣ A
♠ K Q 10 9	♥ 10 8 3 2	♦ A	♣ A
SOUTH (7)			
♠ K J 9 4	♥ A K 9 8	♦ A Q J 7	♣ A
♠ A	♥ A	♦ A	♣ A
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
Opening lead—A ♣			

diamond finesse from this position. His attention was caught by the fact that West discarded the deuce of spades on the third round of trumps.

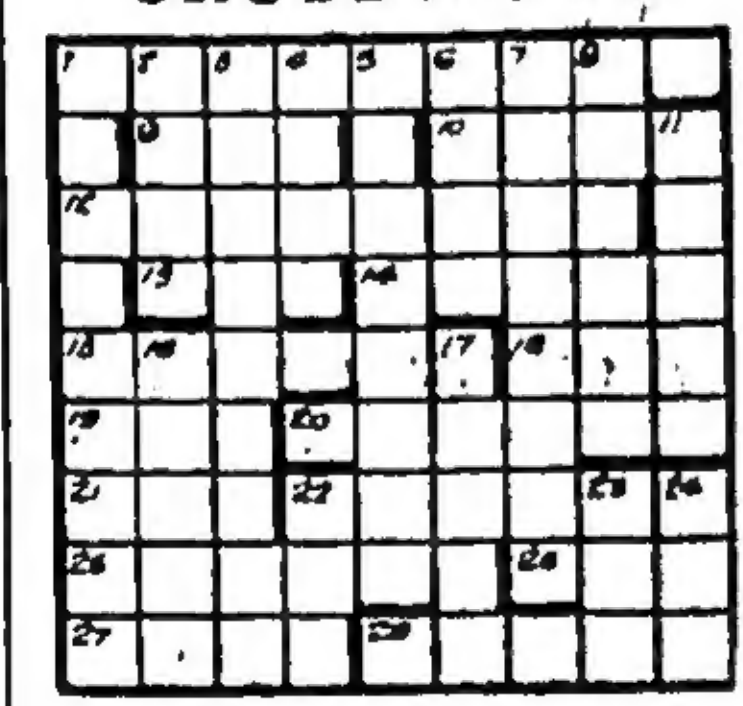
West did his best to look innocent as he discarded the spade, but his attempt at deception boomeranged. He wanted to give the impression that he was discarding from a worthless doubleton or tripleton in spades, but Fishbein looked deep enough to see that this was impossible.

If West really held only two small trumps and only two or three worthless spades, he would surely be able to spare a club or a diamond and be would surely do so. In other words, West wouldn't dream of discarding a spade if he really had a worthless spade holding, and his actual spade discard meant that he had good spades including the queen.

Acting on this reasoning, Fishbein eventually took the spade finesse through West and succeeded in making his slam contract. If West had tried to throw the declarer off the scent, Fishbein might have mis-guessed the spades and then his slam contract would have failed.

hundred percent concentration is needed.

CROSSWORD

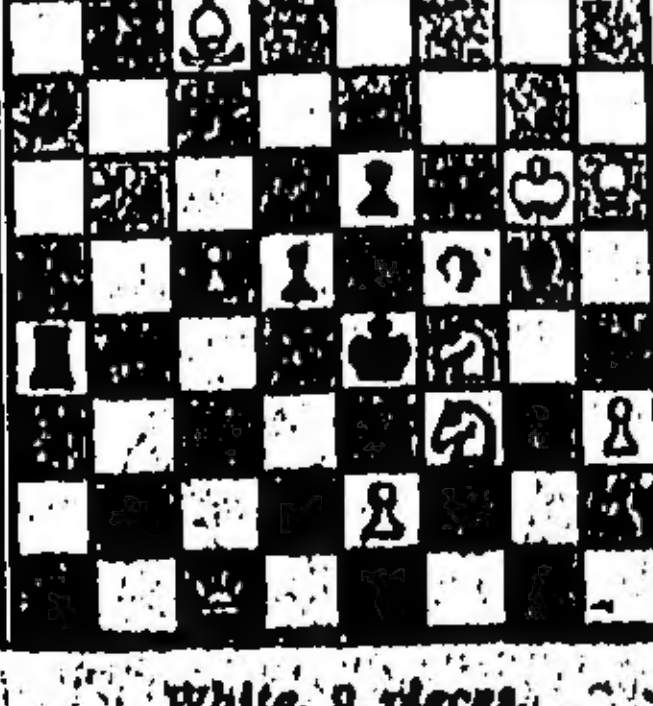


- Across
1. You don't need new coins to do this thing. (4)
 2. Content—virtue without the rest. (3)
 3. Conductor with nose in the air? (4)
 4. Want only? You'll get a... (4)
 5. This comes before a woman's birthday. (4)
 6. Conductor uses it—but not in the bus. (5)
 7. The sort of sound to drink milk? (6)
 8. Grecian one inspired poetry. (5)
 9. The shade island is taken from... (4)
 10. A 10 Acres may be described as a bit this. (6)
 11. It may help to indicate something and a distance. (3)
 12. Dundero goes round. (5)
 13. Can you play with the bishop's... (5)
 14. Litigious lady? (3)
 15. Broken one is proverbially not much used. (4)
 16. He's a spirit of the air, and misled the Spaniards with it. (5)
- Down
1. This has nothing to do with a hen in a coop. (4, 6)
 2. A... (4)
 3. This for forgiveness was a... (4)
 4. This doubled with a grave between makes a confidential talk. (4)
 5. Doctor bling... (4)
 6. Said Rippling. (4)
 7. Unhappy soul makes an oily... (4)
 8. A band of Roman soldiers. (5)
 9. Tracks and brass are in song. (4)
 10. Fool becomes this, singularly. (4)
 11. Anyone who becomes a this in a... (4)
 12. A... (4)
 13. A... (4)
 14. A... (4)
 15. A... (4)
 16. A... (4)

CHESS PROBLEM

By L. PINTER

Black, 6 pieces



White, 9 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to Saturday's problem:
1. P-P4, any; 2. Q-Q4 (dis ch. mate).

DUMB BELLS



Healthful Fruit Desserts

SUMMER sweets need a tang to be really refreshing, and that's where fresh oranges and lemons come in to do their healthful bit. So today we offer some very pleasing desserts.

When you feel like doing something we suggest making an Orange Shortcake.

To serve 6, peel 8 large oranges, cut into sections, removing membranes. Add ½ c. sugar. Chill.

Sift together 2 c. flour, ½ tsp. salt, 4 tsp. baking powder. Add ½ c. water. Beat one minute. Grated orange rind and ½ c. shortening. Add ½ c. milk and ¼ c. fresh orange juice.

Divide into 6 cakes. Pat with hands until they are about ½ in. thick. Bake at 400° F. until brown, about 15 minutes. Split the biscuits. Cover with orange sections, top with cherry, and serve, if desired, with whipped cream, sour cream or yogurt.

Orange Snow Pudding is as cool and pleasing to the eye as it is refreshing to the palate.

To serve 6, soften envelope plain, unflavored gelatin in ¼ c. water. Heat one cup fresh orange juice, 1 ½ c. sugar to boiling point. Dissolve gelatin in this. Add 3 tbsp. grated orange rind. Cool. As it begins to thicken, beat occasionally. When syrupy, add 3 egg whites beaten stiff, and one c. shredded coconut. Beat with wire whisk until stiff.

Pour into a one-qt. mould (or 6 individual moulds). Chill. Serve garnished with orange slices.

Orange Icebox Cake is a real warm-weather treat. Take half a small angel food cake, sliced ½ in. thick.

Line sides and bottom of greased refrigerator tray with cake slices. Mix 1 ½ c. sugar and 1 ½ c. orange juice; heat to boiling point.

Soften 2 tsp. unflavored gelatin in ¼ c. water. Dissolve in hot juice. Add ¼ c. fresh lemon juice, ½ tsp. grated lemon rind and ½ tsp. salt.

Freeze till thick. Stir and fold in 3 stiffly beaten egg whites. Freeze, stirring every 30 minutes, for first 2 hrs. When stiff, pack sherbet into tray lined with cake. Top with more cake slices. Replace in refrigerator for 2 hrs. Serves 6.

— Alice Denhoff

WOMANSENSE

Listen To Those Tales Of The Travellers

...In Italy the Women Are Chic; the Little Boys Look Like Raphael Angels

By A. Edwards & D. Beyfus



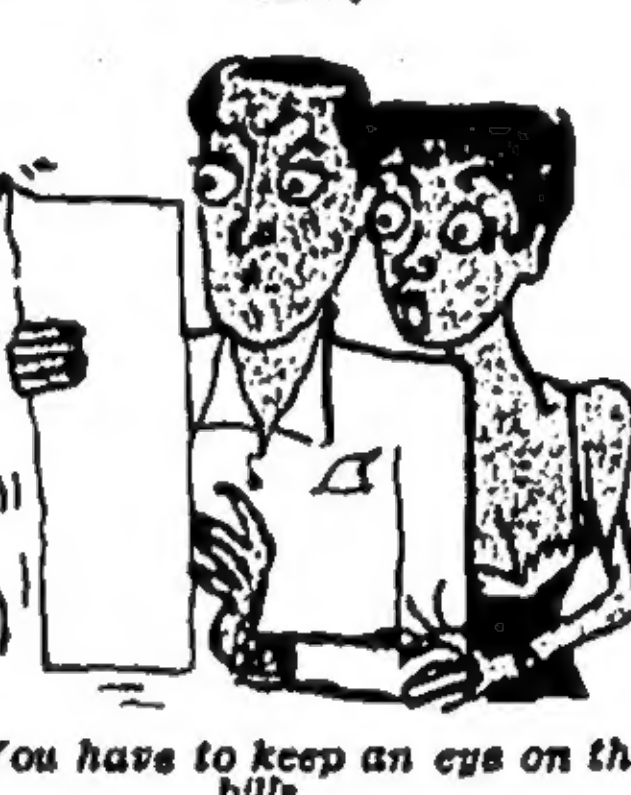
The men's looks aren't up to the girls.



They don't know how to make tea.



They don't know how to make tea.



You have to keep an eye on the bills.

London. "THEY don't know how to make tea..." "The men's looks aren't up to the girls..." "You have to keep an eye on the bills..." "You're bound to get tummy troubles from the rich food..." "The pound doesn't go far..." "All the police are armed..." It is the voice of the British talking about "ABROAD."

There's nowhere like it for sitting outside, for delicious coffee and rolls... they let you sit and talk for hours for the price of a drink. The taxi-drivers take you the longest way round once they know you're British. The police don't seem to have any control; you take your life in your hands when you cross the street. The porters at Calais are The End.

Their Lasses

It's not true what they say about French girls—they are very strictly brought up. And they're not specially smart—except for a few rich ones. The children are allowed to stay up to all hours and drink wine. Of course, the tragedy of France is that the people spend all their money on food, they don't pay their taxes, and their Government is corrupt. And there's the underlying problem is that they are a good deal less suspicious of the Russians than they are of the Americans.

Woman's Country

NEW YORK is not America. You don't know America if you've only been to New York. The hospitality there is overwhelming. The steaks are enormous and frightfully expensive and you have to leave half. All the food tastes the same. But, oh, boy—their martini!

It's a woman's country all right. The women own what ever-it is percent of the nation's wealth. Of course, the women all look the same, but they are wonderfully well turned out.

Of course they are shamelessly exploiting the international situation—all that suspicion between France, Russia, and America.

Furnishing the Nursery

By Eleanor Ross

All very nice to be able to fix up a beautiful nursery for the new arrival, but as so many young mothers whitely tell us, it's usually a case of having to make do within a strictly defined budget. There's no need to splurge, though, even if one can do so.

Of course, all fabrics and as many surfaces as possible, should be washable. Patterns are better than plain fabrics. Crinkled crepe and seersucker are grand nursery fabrics. Delightful patterns come in both. Heavy-weight bleached or unbleached muslin is good, and colour can always be introduced by using coloured blue tapes, cords, rickrack tape and balls or string to trim.

To start, all any nursery needs is a tiny bed, a cot or sofa bed and a comfy chair for the mother, a table for dressing the baby and a chest for storing clothes and supplies.

The walls should be light, of any colour but only in the palest tints. We know a young couple who did nursery walls in white and used a strong but dark blue as the colour accent. They added a fringe of big blue polka dots on the white walls, the dots widely spaced. A couple of rows of blue rickrack trimmed the snowy white nylon curtains and there were blue details and decorations on the furniture which they had done over in white enamel.

A floor covered with linoleum is best, because it is smooth and easily kept clean. A soft little floor rug can be used, but it should be washable, and firmly anchored in position.

If the budget can be stretched, the walls, or one at least, might be treated to an appropriate nursery wallpaper. These papers are washable.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Squirrel's Bird-Friends

—They Promised to Come the First Day of Spring—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF and **HANID**, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, couldn't understand why Squire Squirrel should be running up and down the road looking under rocks and branches and behind bushes and hedges.

"I think he must have lost something," Knarf said to Hanid.

"But that's impossible," said Hanid.

"Why is it impossible?" asked Knarf.

"It's impossible because Squire Squirrel doesn't own anything except a maple tree and you can't lose a maple tree," said Hanid. "And anyway," she continued, "there's the maple tree!"

Sure enough, there stood the maple tree which Squire Squirrel owned. It was as firmly rooted in the ground as ever.

Knarf and Hanid now saw Squire Squirrel running toward them.

"Hello," he said. "I'm looking for something."

"That's what we thought, Squire," said Knarf. "What are you looking for?"

"I'm looking for my friends. They said they'd be here. I don't know what's become of them."

wrens, swallows, orioles. But especially the swallows."

Squire Squirrel had to do a bit more explaining before Knarf and Hanid understood exactly why he was so sure his bird-friends were lost.

A Spring Return

It seems that the robins, the wrens, the swallows, and the orioles, but especially the swallows, had promised Squire just before they flew south for the winter that they would return the very first warm day of spring.

"And here it is, the first warm day of spring. Where are the robins? Where are the wrens? Where are the orioles? And above all, where are the swallows? Did you see any of them?"

Knarf and Hanid said they didn't.

"They must be here somewhere," said Squire. "I hope nothing's happened."

"I'm sure nothing has happened to the birds, Squire," Hanid said. "It's a long flight from the south. They must have been delayed somewhere."

Squire Squirrel shook his head sadly. Knarf and Hanid walked slowly back with him to the maple tree.

"It will be a shame if they don't come," Squire said. "I've fixed up the whole tree. I've cleaned every branch. I've dusted the trunk and polished the twigs. I've swept from top to bottom. Everything is ready for nests as soon as they get here. But there's one thing that really worries me."

"What is it that worries you, Squire?" asked Hanid.

"What really worries me," said Squire, "is that my bird-friends will change their minds about coming back to my maple tree."



Squire Squirrel was running around, looking under rocks.

about coming back to my maple tree."

"Oh, I'm sure they won't," said Hanid. "They'll be back all right."

But Squire Squirrel refused to be comforted. "There are so many other bigger, and better, and greener, and leader trees than mine," he said, with a sigh.

Sudden Appearance

Suddenly, at this moment, Knarf shouted: "Look! Here they come!" Knarf pointed toward the sky.

"Yes! It's the swallows!" cried Squire. "And he's sprung up to the top of the tree to wave and shout! 'Here I am! Here's your maple tree!'"

Before the sun sank that day, not only the swallows, but the robins, the wrens, and the orioles had also arrived. Squire Squirrel was so happy that he decided to have a big party for all his bird-friends. He invited them to his dinner for all of them to stay overnight. That night, Squire Squirrel and his bird-friends had a very happy party.

They are always abolishing things in Scandinavia; they have abolished poverty, want and crime, juvenile delinquency and capital punishment, and they are always having interesting social experiments. They make the best modern furniture. And they're very pro-British.

SPAIN. The women lead very cloistered lives. They are not allowed to go out on their own, and their marriages are arranged. The food is good only in the big hotels. The round buys a lot in Spain, but it is very expensive to get there.

As soon as you step across the border you step back into another century. None of the mechanical things work. It is quite unlike any other European country. Spanish men are very proud, and very polite.

Bullfighting is no worse than fox-hunting.

The **TIMOR SEA.** It is shark infested.

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SIR GORDON RIDES AGAIN



Sir Gordon Richards, the champion jockey, riding on a racecourse for the first time since his accident at Salisbury three weeks ago, passing the post on "Sun Festival". He did not win, however, coming second of three runners in the race at Sandown.—Central Press Photo.

With The Advent Of Glorious Wimbledon Comes The Biggest Certainty Of Sport

By ARCHIE QUICK

Glamorous Wimbledon is upon us again and with its advent comes the biggest certainty in sport—that an American woman will win the single title and that it is almost sure to be Miss Maureen ("Little Mo") Connolly.

This year at the famous lawn tennis courts the attraction is as great as ever and the organisers announced a fortnight before the meeting that all seats for the Centre Court for the entire fortnight have been sold.

Indeed two tickets for the famous enclosure have recently been sold for the fabulous sum of £100.

Wimbledon ranks with Ascot Races and Henley Royal Regatta as the fashion plays of sport and the dress parade down in South West London will vie with the actual performances on court.

There seems little possibility of four American women being kept out of the semi-finals, for in addition to Miss Connolly there are Doris Hart, Louise Brough, Shirley Fry and Miss Dupont leading the invasion. And there are other United States players equal to or better than the home standard.

MUCH MORE OPEN

Much more open is the position among the men, but there is a singular lack of "colour" about the male entry. No Bill Tilden, no Fred Perry, not even a personality like Jack Kramer, Frank Seigman or Pancho Gonzalez.

Who will win it? I do not expect Victor Seixas to retain his title, but it should go to an American or an Australian, perhaps Tony Trabert or Lewis Hoad. Jaroslav Drobny must be past his peak, and one must regret that the Czechoslovakian, now a naturalised Egyptian, has failed to lift the crown he has so often come close to wearing.

There are the Australians, Ken Rosewall and Mervyn Rose, Americans Gardner Mulloy and Budgie Patty, the giant Argentinian, Enrique Morea, and the capable Belgians, Philippe Washer and Jacques Brichmont. There are the Scandinavians Ulrich and Nilsen (beaten finalist a year ago) and all these must rank ahead of Britain's main hopes, Tony Mottram and Geoffrey Polish, who will have done well if they reach the quarter-finals.

Although Britain have promising youngsters in Becker, Knight, Wilson, Davies, Rickard, Mills and Hoad, they are no more than promising and the one great need seems to be an

Treasure Hunt Held By Motor Sports Club

"Hot-Rod Harry" once more managed, in spite of the inclement weather, to set a puzzling and elusive trail for those members of the Hong-kong Motor Sports Club who participated yesterday in the Club's highly successful Treasure Hunt.

A large number of amateur sleuths and their widely assorted vehicles assembled at Builders' Retrovours, Aberdeen at 10.30 a.m. They started off one by one, and tried their best to follow the tricky movements of Mr Stan Francis, alias "Hot-Rod Harry", who led them a merry chase to Repulse Bay, across the Island and over to Kowloon.

On the Peninsula the drivers attempted, by means of bus tickets, to find their respective routes to the finishing point, which was at Letchbrook.

efficient coach in the mould of Australia's Harry Hopman to smooth away the rough edges of the present crop of young men do not have to fight all the way like Fred Perry did. No one was willing to help the brash youngster from Stockport in his early Ealing days.

He had to come up the hard way, struggling for himself, and it is a commentary on present day coaching methods that our last great champion was a product of the parks, the same as the galaxy of Californian stars are.

Perry had confidence in himself, almost conceit, and it was this self-determination which rocketed him to the top and won him fame and fortune. The modern player does not possess the same cockiness.

Not one Englishman was "seeded" in the top sixteen of the French Championships, and that is the yardstick of Britain's present strength, even although Mottram has beaten several of them.

95 WILL TRAIL

There are 96 women entrants and, for the third year in succession, it looks as though "Little Mo" there are 128 men entries and one need look no further than half a dozen of them for the eventual winner.

Trabert and Hoad met in a five-setter in the Davis Cup Final in Australia last Christmas.

STARTING TODAY

The 1954 Wimbledon Championships, the Blue Riband of international lawn tennis, open on Monday on the courts of the famous All-England Club.

Leading players from 35 countries, including Hongkong and Japan, will compete in the 12-day tournament. Sixteen courts will be used on Monday for the men's singles, which has an entry of 128.

Favourite for the men's singles title is Tony Trabert, the United States champion. With his powerful all-court game and unlimited stamina he is a worthy number one seed. If he does win he may be champion for the first and last time as he is expected to join the professional ranks after the completion of the 1954 Davis Cup team competition next December.

Trabert should not have the slightest trouble in his first round match against Welshman Peter Woolley, brother of the Glamorgan County cricket captain. Woolley had to play through a qualifying tournament.

AUSTRALIAN "WONDERS"
When the battle really gets under way Trabert will certainly not have matters all his own way. Stalking him will be those Australian "wonder boys," Lewis Hoad and Ken Rosewall, seeded second and third. Both are armed with the wide knowledge of the experienced and shrewd Australian team skipper, Harry Hopman.

Now experts give Vic Seixas, of America, much chance of retaining the title, he won last

year's runners-up, A. F. Noronha, H. J. Noronha, and J. E. Noronha, to an extra head before bowing out by the odd shot at 13-14.

The Filipino bowlers were within an inch of a major upset on the 15th head when with a lie in their favour their ship just failed to come in with a second shot.

On the last head the lie was for them when Jackie Noronha, in what was almost a desperate attempt, took the jack back to give his side the winning shot.

BIGGEST WIN
The biggest win of the afternoon was scored by the Kowloon Bowling Green Club trio of A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson and J. McKelvie who routed their Police Club opponents, T. Kavanagh, J. Goodman and J. Hayward, by 35-9. The winners opened their scoring with a spectacular seven on the first head (unfortunately no bottle of whisky for this, as

eight are needed for a triples match) and never looked back after that. They repeated the feat on the 15th head to stretch their lead to 28-0 and to an eventual final score of 35-9.

Joe Landolt's ability to put in that little bit extra in tight situations enabled him and teammates George Hong Choy and George Souza to edge out F. X. M. Silva, A. A. Guterres and skip C. E. Passos by 19-11 in a close and interesting match. Landolt and his men trailed behind by 11-14 on the 15th head, by which time they had scored only four heads. A five on the next head, however, gave them the lead for the first time in the match at 16-14. This was followed by a three, which made sure of victory for them.

There may have been another major upset yesterday if another game had been completed. C. K. Sung, C. C. Ma and A. H. Seemlin of Craigengower led the Omars, (B.M., K.M., and A.M.) by 11-1 at the end of the 7th head when play was interrupted by a big downpour of rain.

THE RESULTS
At K.C.C. M. S. McKay A. G. Cole, A. E. Elliot beat T. Foynton, P. Cotter, K. Sloan 20-7.
At K.B.C. A. F. Noronha, H. J. Noronha, J. E. Noronha beat L. A. Peres, A. D. Reis, A. M. Souza 14-13.
At K.C.C. A. A. Guterres, C. E. Passos, F. X. M. da Silva beat G. Hong Choy, G. A. Souza, J. S. Landolt 14-19.

At K.C.C. A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson, J. McKelvie beat T. Kavanagh, J. Goodman, J. Hayward 35-9.
At K.C.C. D. B. Sequeira, D. C. Symons, F. R. Kennell beat C. M. Franco, M. J. Hull and V. H. V. Ribeiro 30-6.
At K.C.C. Club, J. V. Ramsey, J. G. Meyer, W. M. McCall beat J. Tang, G. N. O'Boyle, T. Thompson, J. F. Ellis, H. A. Gordo, A. M. Souza beat G. Mader, F. Lee and A. B. Coates 22-8.
At K.C.C. Club, F. D. Angus, W. Williamson, H. F. Shields beat M. A. Rahman, A. Bachoo and P. M. P. 20-7.
At K.C.C. D. T. Toole, A. J. Kew, R. Rosewell beat C. Pope, A. W. H. 17-15.
At K.C.C. Club, C. K. Sung, C. C. Ma, A. H. Seemlin beat D. W. Divich, U. A. Rahman, J. G. Santos, S. F. 19-9 on 6th head (interrupted by rain).

From Mat To Matrimony?

Karachi, June 19.
Brave Sharafat Ali, a Pakistani heavyweight wrestler, today agreed to battle a woman wrestler for the biggest stake of his career—marriage.

He had been challenged to a match by the Moslem woman wrestler from India, Hamida Bannu, who specified that if she won he must marry her.

There is one hitch, however, as Sharafat Ali is already married. However, the heavyweight wrestler pointed out that his present wife had given him no child, and that he was for a while been looking for another wife.

Proceeds from the match will go to poor refugees in the Pakistani capital, Ali said.—France-Press.

FIRST IN THE MARKET

Coventry City, now managed by the former Newcastle goalkeeper, Jack Fairbrother, are the first English soccer club to make a big money buy during the close season.

They have signed the Nottingham Forest left wing pair, Tommy Capel and Colin Collingridge, for £20,000. And they will go in the market again soon—for a centre-forward.—(London Express Service)

GERMAN WINS EQUESTRIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Madrid, June 19.
Herr Hans Gunther Winkler of Germany today won the world equestrian title here before a crowd of 10,000 spectators.

The final round was contested between Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Each rider in the deciding round had to ride in turn each of his rival's horses. Winkler incurred four faults only, which gave him the championship. Monsieur J. Dorjols, France's Olympic individual gold medalist, was second with eight faults. Last year's world champion, Francisco Goyonga of Spain, finished third with 12 faults.

General Franco presented the trophy donated by the International Equestrian Federation, to the new world champion.—Reuter.

WHAT A PLACE TO PUT IT!

Many a hefty batsman has sent cricket balls flying through windows and into bedrooms of houses near "cricket" grounds, but in the Kingston-Crescent match at Nelson (Islands), a batsman did just that and was discovered that the "cricket" window belonged to the umpire and that some damage had been done to property.

LAWN BOWLS REVIEW

TWO MAJOR UPSETS IN FIRST ROUND OF OPEN TRIPLES CHAMPIONSHIP

By "TOUCHER"

The Recreio trio of J. F. da Silva, H. A. Ozorio and A. M. Souza and Third Division Filipino Club bowlers L. A. Peres, A. D. Reis, and M. T. Nunes yesterday stole the spotlight on the opening day of the Colony Open Lawn Bowls Championships when nine out of 11 triples first round games were decided.

Playing fine bowls throughout, Silva, Ozorio and Souza eliminated the powerful Craigengower combination of George Madar, Francis Lee and Alfred Coates by 22-8 to chalk up the best win of the afternoon.

Peres, Reis and Nunes did extremely well to extend last year's runners-up, A. F. Noronha, H. J. Noronha, and J. E. Noronha, to an extra head before bowing out by the odd shot at 13-14.

The Filipino bowlers were within an inch of a major upset on the 15th head when with a lie in their favour their ship just failed to come in with a second shot.

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The biggest win of the afternoon was scored by the Kowloon Bowling Green Club trio of A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson and J. McKelvie who routed their Police Club opponents, T. Kavanagh, J. Goodman and J. Hayward, by 35-9. The winners opened their scoring with a spectacular seven on the first head (unfortunately no bottle of whisky for this, as

eight are needed for a triples match) and never looked back after that. They repeated the feat on the 15th head to stretch their lead to 28-0 and to an eventual final score of 35-9.

Joe Landolt's ability to put in that little bit extra in tight situations enabled him and teammates George Hong Choy and George Souza to edge out F. X. M. Silva, A. A. Guterres and skip C. E. Passos by 19-11 in a close and interesting match. Landolt and his men trailed behind by 11-14 on the 15th head, by which time they had scored only four heads. A five on the next head, however, gave them the lead for the first time in the match at 16-14. This was followed by a three, which made sure of victory for them.

There may have been another major upset yesterday if another game had been completed. C. K. Sung, C. C. Ma and A. H. Seemlin of Craigengower led the Omars, (B.M., K.M., and A.M.) by 11-1 at the end of the 7th head when play was interrupted by a big downpour of rain.

THE RESULTS

At K.C.C. M. S. McKay A. G. Cole, A. E. Elliot beat T. Foynton, P. Cotter, K. Sloan 20-7.
At K.B.C. A. F. Noronha, H. J. Noronha, J. E. Noronha beat L. A. Peres, A. D. Reis, A. M. Souza 14-13.
At K.C.C. A. A. Guterres, C. E. Passos, F. X. M. da Silva beat G. Hong Choy, G. A. Souza, J. S. Landolt 14-19.
At K.C.C. A. L. G. Eastman, W. C. Simpson, J. McKelvie beat T. Kavanagh, J. Goodman, J. Hayward 35-9.
At K.C.C. D. B. Sequeira, D. C. Symons, F. R. Kennell beat C. M. Franco, M. J. Hull and V. H. V. Ribeiro 30-6.
At K.C.C. Club, J. V. Ramsey, J. G. Meyer, W. M. McCall beat J. Tang, G. N. O'Boyle, T. Thompson, J. F. Ellis, H. A. Gordo, A. M. Souza beat G. Mader, F. Lee and A. B. Coates 22-8.
At K.C.C. Club, F. D. Angus, W. Williamson, H. F. Shields beat M. A. Rahman, A. Bachoo and P. M. P. 20-7.
At K.C.C. D. T. Toole, A. J. Kew, R. Rosewell beat C. Pope, A. W. H. 17-15.
At K.C.C. Club, C. K. Sung, C. C. Ma, A. H. Seemlin beat D. W. Divich, U. A. Rahman, J. G. Santos, S. F. 19-9 on 6th head (interrupted by rain).

TODAY'S MATCHES

Open Singles—C. Pope (PRC) v R. H. Brown (KBCG) at L.R.C. Club, 10.30 a.m.
At K.B.C. A. F. Noronha, H. J. Noronha, J. E. Noronha (PRC) v L. A. Peres, A. D. Reis, A. M. Souza (KCC) at K.C.C. Club, 10.30 a.m.
At K.C.C. M. J. Divich (KCC) v G. A. Souza (KCC) at K.B.C. Club, 10.30 a.m.
At K.B.C. D. W. Divich (KCC) v G. A. Souza (KCC) at K.B.C. Club, 10.30 a.m.

LEAGUE GAMES

Saturday's League games saw Recreio firmly reestablishing their leads in the First and Second Divisions with major victories by the Recreio "Blues" and their second string.

In blinding Police by 5-0 and by the convincing margin of 86 shots to 41, the Recreio "Blues" also achieved the distinction of recording the highest score in the season so far when Jackie Noronha and his men ran up a 44-8 score against Eddy Goodman's rink.

The Police Club tea seemed to exert a powerful effect on the Recreio bowlers as Noronha and his men also set up a new record in scoring 31 shots on 11 successive heads of the second half of the game.

Ferdin's rink was rather unfortunate in just failing to stop the "Whites" rink of L. M. Rodriguez, P. A. da Costa, A. M. Souza and B. Marques on the fourth head of the 8th head, but like the other rinks dropped off considerably after tea to lose narrowly to Johnny Ribeiro's rink by 18-20.

Indian Recreation Club placed themselves well in the running with a brilliant 4-1 triumph over Craigengower. Special credit for their victory was due to the rink comprising A. R. Minu, A. R. Kitchell, I. Ali and A. M. Omar whose 28-24 win over P. P. Manson, J. H. Xavier, G. Hong Choy and A. E. Coates paved the way to their "THREE BOTTLES".

Three bottles of whisky were claimed during the week. Two were for an eight and one for a seven, and strangely enough in both cases the eventual winners of the match carried these scores.

The night was scored by the Recreio "Whites" rink of L. M. Rodriguez, P. A. da Costa, A. M. Souza and B. Marques on the fourth head of their match against Tommy Baker's rink. This was the second night of the season. The first night was recorded by Ken Bodley's rink against the Recreio "W" rink skipped by C. A. D. in the first round.

The Recreio bowlers made an excellent start and then went on to win the match with a 22-8 score.

ON HIS WAY



Emil Zatopek, the Czech holder of nine world records, pictured during his race in Brussels on June 1 when he broke his own world figures for the 10,000 Metres with a time of 28 min. 54.2 secs. He also broke his world record for the Six Miles during the race with 27 min. 59.2 secs.—Central Press Photo.

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DE. 51 \$1400
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DE. 70. \$1550
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Furgol Wins U.S. Open

Springfield, New Jersey, June 19.

E. D. Furgol, who has a withered left arm, today won the United States Open Golf championship here with a 72-hole total of 284.

Furgol, 37-year-old farmer's son from Utica, New York, had never before won a major title. His left arm was injured in an accident when a child and the bones never set properly.

Cene Little, Walker Cup amateur golfer last year who recently turned professional, was second with 285. Dick Mayer of New York, was third with 286.

Bobby Locke, of South Africa, who three times won the British Open championship, finished fourth with a total of 288. He was the only overseas competitor to reach the final 36 holes.

PIRIE RUNS MILE IN 4:05.2

London, June 19.

Gordon Pirie, the British middle distance runner, ran the fastest mile ever accomplished on a grass track in Britain today when he returned a time of 4 mins. 5.2 seconds.

He was running in an invitation race at Beckenham, Kent, and beat Brian Hewson by a yard.

Hewson was also well inside Sydney Wooderson's 18-year-old British record of 4 mins. 10.8 seconds for a mile on grass.—Reuter.

Fangio Wins Belgian Grand Prix

Francorchamps, June 20.

Juan Manuel Fangio of the Argentine drove a Maserati to victory today in the Belgian Grand Prix, raced over 38 laps of a 14.12 kilometres (8.8 miles) course here, which counts for the world championship.

He covered the total distance of 508 kilometres (315 miles) in two hours 44 minutes 42.4 seconds, an average speed of 185.172 kilometres an hour (about 115 mph).—Reuter.

SOAPY WATER IS GOOD FOR PLANTS:

USE BATH SURPLUS IN THE GARDEN.

WATER IS PRECIOUS

Ingrid Bergman At Paris Fair



Ingrid Bergman, film star, pictured at the "Country Fair" held in the Tuilleries in Paris during last week-end. Many stars of stage and screen attended.—Central Press Photo.

Tito's Press Bitterly Opposed To Western 'Colonialism'

Belgrade, June 20.

A Yugoslav ban on two British documentary films dealing with Commonwealth affairs has spotlighted the distaste felt by Yugoslavia for the Western Powers' "colonial" policies. The Yugoslav Film Censorship Board rejected applications in May by the British Embassy to show to Yugoslav audiences the film "Burma Victory," about the liberation of Burma from the Japanese by British and Indian troops, and the film "Challenge in Nigeria" describing British attempts to develop Nigeria towards nationhood.

Although no official reasons were given for the ban, Yugoslav officials, however, let it be known that they were rejected because their pictures of the two colonies (Burma had not, at the time of making the film, gained independence) differed from the official Yugoslav attitude.

The Yugoslav attitude is based on the Marxist view that a colonial power keeps its colonies under oppressive, if not terrorist, subjugation and thwarts any attempt at progress or raising the standard of living.

This does not prevent Yugoslavia from collaborating with the Western Powers over European affairs or from giving a friendly welcome to visiting British delegations and parties. But it does result in British, French and Americans being regarded with suspicion in all matters relating to Africa, Asia or the Pacific.

The Yugoslav press, which is all pro-Government, frequently publishes attacks on the Western Powers over "colonialism." During the last few months Britain has been attacked for her policy in Malaya, Kenya, British Guiana, British Honduras, Uganda and Sudan; France for her policy in Indo-China and North Africa; and

the United States for her policy in Puerto Rico. The Anglican Bishop of Rangoon, Dr George West, visited Yugoslavia unofficially in May at the suggestion of U Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, who is a personal friend of his, and called on President Tito. Several Yugoslavs, accustomed to regard British and Burmese as inveterate enemies, afterwards privately voiced surprise that the Bishop was an Englishman and not a Burmese.

The Yugoslav press often attacks the Western Powers in terms stronger than those used by the main Belgrade dailies and similar to the tone of Cominform countries' newspapers. Here is a cross-section of recent press comment. The Novi Sad daily "Dnevnik" ("Daily") regarded the Mau Mau movement in Kenya as a national liberation movement, with one aim—"the liberation of Africans and the expulsion of the Europeans from Kenya." The Mau Mau had been criticised for savagery, it said, but did the British officers "show any more humanity when

giving orders to soldiers to fire at any African and when organising competitions among soldiers for killing?"

The Army weekly "Narodna Armija" ("Peoples Army") said the British settlers, many of them aristocrats, had pushed the Africans into small reserves, so that 1,000 Africans were forced to live on the same amount of land as was occupied by one European. The reserves did not afford Africans the "minimum food standard," while those Africans who worked in towns were paid a starvation wage.

"Omadiina" ("Youth"), the organ of the Yugoslav Youth Movement, in an article entitled "Shoot without hesitation" said that this order was a traditional one in British colonial policy. The then British Prime Minister, Sir Arthur Balfour, gave it against the Irish many years ago, Sir (then Mr) Winston Churchill gave it after the last war against the Greek Resistance Movement, and it had recently been repeated in Kenya, Sudan and Malaya. "The Belgrade evening newspaper 'Vecernje Novosti' ("Evening News"), commenting on United States influence in Puerto Rico, French influence in Morocco, and British influence in the Sudan, wrote: "During the past few decades many things have changed, but the past and present rulers or occupiers have not yet renounced their desire and intention to remain masters in these territories."

"Executioners"

"Their power is still sufficiently great to enable them to delay temporarily the natural historical process of the liberation of peoples, to postpone it for a certain time and thus prolong their rule." "La Nostra Lotta" ("Our Struggle"), published in the Yugoslav Zone of the Trieste Territory for the Italian population, said: "The English authorities in Malaya speak about banditism in the jungle, but it is really a movement of liberation."

Britain had had to give up India after the second world war, but had hung on to Malaya to try to preserve the monopoly of big British rubber trusts, it said.

"But in Malaya, also, armed oppression and barbarous reprisals are shown to be ineffective."

The newspaper said that the deeds of the British forces in Malaya were so horrible that when British soldiers returned home from Malaya they were jokingly nicknamed "the executioners."

The British were holding about 60,000 Chinese, and a similar number of Indians in concentration camps in Malaya, it alleged.—China Mail Special.

Just One Nigger In The Woodpile Of Convertibility

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 20.

Only one really serious problem remains to be solved before Britain and other major European countries declare their currencies convertible. That is how to prevent contraction of trade caused by "non-convertible" countries restricting their imports from "convertible" countries in order to build up reserves of currencies that are exchangeable into dollars.

This problem was discussed in Paris last week by officials of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation in preparation for the European Finance Ministers' conference on convertibility in London towards the end of next month. It was also stressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, in a parliamentary reply.

Mr Butler said that conditions on which the pound would be made convertible remained as stated by Commonwealth Finance Ministers at their London conference in 1952. These were: the continuing success in the internal policies of sterling area countries; the prospect of other trading countries adopting policies conducive to an expansion of trade; and the provision of adequate funds from the International Monetary Fund or otherwise.

Progress has been most marked in the first of these. At the end of 1952 when the Finance Ministers drew up their "plan" for sterling, the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves stood at \$1,846 million. By the end of last month they had increased by \$1,139 million to \$2,985 million.

This massive achievement is only partly due to "special factors." It is true the reserves have recently benefited enormously by an influx of foreign funds following the rumour that sterling would be allowed to appreciate in value beyond its present upper limit of \$2.82. But this movement into sterling was anticipatory rather than speculative and there has been no evidence since the rumour was officially denied that foreign funds have any less keen to hold sterling.

The rise of reserves has been chiefly due to the greater freedom that foreigners now enjoy in the use to which they can put

their currently-earned pounds. The extension of the transferable account area to practically the whole of the non-dollar world and the reopening of free markets in Britain for many internationally traded commodities—including goods that are essentially dollar commodities—has brought about a situation in which sterling is for many practical purposes already convertible.

LOAN LIKELY

Progress towards fulfilment of the third condition named by Mr Butler has been only slightly less encouraging. There now seems little doubt that some form of stand-by loan to bolster reserves when sterling is made convertible will be forthcoming from the International Monetary Fund. This matter will be fully discussed in Washington later this year when the world's Finance Ministers meet for the Fund's annual meeting.

But neither adequate reserves, nor the promise of additional resources from the I.M.F., should sterling run into temporary trouble in the early days of convertibility, will suffice to make the risks worthwhile if the second condition remains unfulfilled.

With the help of the I.M.F., sterling could be made convertible—in a sense that people outside the sterling area would be free to exchange their currently-earned pounds into dollars. But unless there were some assurance that countries whose currencies remained inconvertible would not restrict their imports from Britain and use sterling thus saved to make purchases from the dollar area, currency freedom could be maintained only at a cost of severe contraction of trade.

Fortunately it is in every country's interest to co-operate in preventing this. For restrictions against convertible countries would almost certainly be followed by counter-restrictions against the European trade liberalisation programme would be lost.

NOT AN END

Nor must the aim be simply to preserve the status quo. As Mr Butler has repeatedly stressed, convertibility is not an end in itself but the means to the establishment of a system of free trade and payments. It follows from this that European countries must not be satisfied with a formula to prevent further restriction of trade. They must also work out a policy for freeing trade from its remaining restrictions. With the advent of convertibility, the European Payments Union, which has been the chief instrument in the O.E.E.C. trade liberalisation programme, will cease to exist. And this raises two major problems. The first is how to provide credit facilities now automatically available from the Union. The second is how to prevent a breakdown of the trade liberalisation programme.

According to reports from Paris, O.E.E.C. officials have explored a number of possible solutions and these will receive a detailed examination by the European Finance Ministers when they meet in London under the chairmanship of Mr Butler to discuss their convertibility plans.

It has been suggested that some of the functions of the E.P.U. might be taken over by wider international organisations, such as the International Monetary Fund, might be a suitable body to provide credit facilities to debtor countries, while the responsibility for preserving the trade liberalisation programme could pass to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Meanwhile the O.E.E.C. would continue to be a medium for international co-operation for the maintenance of convertibility, and the European Payments Union would continue to be a body for co-ordinating the work of the member countries in the field of convertibility.

Camels Startle Paris

Paris, June 20. Sunday strollers on the fashionable Champs Elysees today were startled when a caravan of 40 camels appeared in a procession out of a side street to the accompaniment of shrill African music. Mounted by Tuareg (Sahara warriors) the camels proudly marched up to the Arc de Triomphe and remained motionless for a few moments around the tomb of the unknown soldier.—France-Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Prices of Utilities continued to rise on the Stock Exchange this morning under the impetus of favourable news from Geneva and hopes of an eventual ceasefire in Indo-China.

Trans rose to 28.10 on a turnover of 6,500 shares. Business amounted to \$930,438. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
BANKS
HSBC Bank 1045 1035 10 @ 1045
1040 1030 3 @ 1040

INSURANCES
Union 100 100 100 100
Underwriters 100 100 100 100
Lombard 100 100 100 100

SHIPPING
Waterboat 100 100 100 100
Asia Nav 100 100 100 100
DOCKS, ETC.
K. Wharf 100 100 100 100
President (S) 100 100 100 100
Star Deck 100 100 100 100
Wheelock 100 100 100 100

LAND, ETC.
HK Land 100 100 100 100
Humphreys 100 100 100 100
Realty 100 100 100 100

UTILITIES
Trans 100 100 100 100
2000 @ 25.00
2000 @ 25.00

Star Ferry 100 100 100 100
C. Light (N) 100 100 100 100
C. Light (S) 100 100 100 100
Electric 100 100 100 100

Telephone 100 100 100 100
INDUSTRIALS
Cement 100 100 100 100
Stores, ETC.
Dairy 100 100 100 100

Watson 100 100 100 100
Kwong Sang 100 100 100 100
Hong 100 100 100 100
COTTON
Textiles 100 100 100 100
MISCELLANEOUS
Yangtze 100 100 100 100
Yuenan 100 100 100 100

Allied 100 100 100 100
375 375 1000 @ 375

New York Cotton Market

New York, June 20. Cotton futures trading went through another slow and inconclusive week—the fifth in a row. After fluctuating over a range of 31 cents a bale, the market closed up 2 to off 29 points. The point changes were equivalent to a rise of 10 cents to a decline of 14 1/2 a bale. Factors restraining new buying interest included the almost uniformly favourable tone of the European trade liberalisation programme, which indicated that despite average reductions imposed this year, there is still a chance for another big crop. The Government weekly summary said the crop showed improvement generally. Prospects for farm legislation remained blurred. But quarters supposed a favourable compromise may yet be worked out to circumvent the division of opinion between the Administration and Congress on flexible v. rigid supports for next year.—United Press.

RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, June 20. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the season of 1953-54 to June 18 were as follows:—

Continental 1,547,039
Orient 1,294,045
Canada 124,709
Total for season 2,965,793
Same period last year 2,915,717
Excluding Latin—United Press.

Bank Of England Statement

London, June 20. The Bank of England statement for the week ended June 18 reads as follows:—

RECOVERY ON LONDON SHARE MARKET

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 20.

Cheerful conditions returned to the London Stock Exchange last week.

At first, prices continued their downward trend of the previous week due to nervousness about reports of an impending breakdown of the Geneva talks. Widespread losses were suffered by industrial equities and a fall of 1.9 in the Financial Times index was the biggest for a long time.

Tuesday saw a cessation of small selling, buyers reappeared and prices began to recover.

But it was Wednesday before the markets really got into their stride. The strong recovery on Wall Street, the news that Sir Winston Churchill and Mr Eden were to visit President Eisenhower in Washington and the excellent result of the Government's refunding operation all helped the market sentiment and contributed to a marked recovery of prices.

On that day alone, the Financial Times index rose 1.8.

On Thursday, with Wall Street forging ahead and the news from Geneva taking a brighter turn, equity prices continued to advance and a number of good company statements added to the cheerful mood.

SLOWER RISE

By Thursday's close, the Financial Times index of industrial ordinary shares, which had sunk to 147.1 on Monday, was back to 150.9.

Prices continued their upward trend on Friday at a somewhat slower pace but there were many good features, especially among those shares which have been the subject of company statements.

One reason for this sharp turnaround of prices has been the success of the week's two major financial operations. The first was the Government's offer to holders of 3 per cent National Defence Loan, 1954-55 to switch into the outstanding success of the 1955-59. The result surprised the market for no less than £222 million of old stock was converted, leaving only £29 million to be repaid in cash.

The second encouraging sign that funds are available for investment in suitable stocks was the outstanding success of the Rolls Royce issue of £4 million of 4 per cent debentures at a price of £90. Applications totalled more than £24 million, which means the issue was more than six times oversubscribed. New stock is therefore expected to open at an appreciable premium on issue and price dealings commenced this week. Rolls Royce shares have gained 6 1/4 to 9 1/4.

The equity market has also been encouraged by a number of good company results.

TEXTILES SOUGHT

Shares in Fisons, the fertiliser firm, jumped 6 1/4 to 53/8 on a surprise interim dividend. And British Electrical Traction gained 5/8 to 52/8 on the announcement of a dividend increase and a 200 per cent scrip issue.

Textile shares have been in fine fettle. Lancashire Cotton Corporation held their interim dividend at 10 per cent although last year's pay-out included a 5 per cent corporation bonus. Shares gained 4/3 to 60/- on this news and other leading textile equities also went higher. Gilt-edged stocks have remained quietly firm. The feature of the oil market has been the steady advance of Anglo-Iranian shares, which are now at a new peak of £12-17-8 starting the week at £11-18-9. Other oil shares finished higher after a slow start.

Copper shares are back in the news and prices have gone ahead strongly under the lead of Nchanga Consolidated, which jumped 18/6 to £9 on an unexpectedly sharp increase in the total dividend to 100 per cent after last year's 75 per cent.

Action Against Wool Tops Dumping Urged

Brussels, June 20. The President of the International Wool Federation, M. André Polter, called for governmental action against Uruguayan dumping of wool tops in world markets at the Federation's 23rd conference last week. M. Polter urged delegates to request governments to take action on the matter which he said was "endangering the world market." He did not indicate what action should be taken.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, June 20.

Heavy demand for rail shares on Tuesday brought renewed interest in other sections and there was a revival of trading on the New York Stock Exchange last week.

Rails touched new highs for the year. Steels, motors, chemicals, aircrafts, some textiles and oils, along with some specialties joined in the general advance.

It was on Wednesday that the stocks continued to force ahead on gains in time, with rails and industrial shares recording gains of a point to more than 2 points in leading issues, erasing the final traces of the previous week's break and the composite market average touched its highest level since compilation began in November, 1933.

Rails were the best performers with gains ranging to more than 8 points in Union Pacific, and 2 to 3 points in Atlantic Coast Line, Santa Fe and Texas Pacific. The strength in Union Pacific, is linked with the company's oil and aluminum holdings rather than its rail operations.

Steel shares strengthened as trade reports indicated a five-to-eight-cent an hour wage increase for steel workers, to be followed by a similar hike in prices. Bethlehem Steel and US Steel were the best gainers of the section.

Metal shares were strong as the Government announced it would make stockpiling purchases at the ruling market price instead of setting minimum prices.

There were also sharp gains made by some chemical issues. Total sales for the week amounted to \$51,000,000 shares, or a daily average of 170,200,000 shares, against 160,200,000 and 162,853 shares respectively the full week's volume was the smallest one since April 10.—United Press.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, June 20. The Singapore rubber market was fairly active last week but at the higher levels, traders were becoming very cautious, says the weekly report of Holt, Carter, Bath and Company Limited.

The rubber broking firm observes there have been inquiries from all parts of the world of most grades and particularly from the United States. Demand is being shown in distant forwards and fair trading in these seems probable in the near future.

Stocks in the United Kingdom at the end of last week were 4,000 tons lower, and those in Singapore at the end of May were about 7,000 tons down. The indications were that all the rubber at present being produced was finding a ready market, the report added.

It says that factories which for some time past had been buying on a hand-to-mouth basis were probably endeavouring to build up a certain amount of stock since production and consumption were now so nearly balanced.—United Press.

SINGAPORE PRIORS
Singapore, June 20. The underings of the rubber market on Saturday was good. Future closings:
No. 1 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 2 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 3 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 4 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 5 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 6 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 7 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 8 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 9 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11
No. 10 rubber per lb. July 15, 1954, 10/11

"Ring Road" Urged For London

London, June 20.

A suggestion that the Minister of Transport, Mr Lennox-Boyd, should set up a committee to reconsider the proposal for a road encircling Central London is made in the annual report of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, issued last week.

The project, known as "A" Ring Road, was abandoned in 1950. The road would come from the east across Baker Street, swing south-west, tunnel under Hyde Park and cross the Thames either by tunnel or bridge.

In most parts it would be a sunken road. Slip roads would come into the sides and bridges would carry other roads across it.

Bold Idea

The committee's report states: "In our view this is one of the few bold and imaginative ideas which have been proposed to deal with traffic congestion in London."

"We do not underestimate the difficulties or the expense, but this road would substantially reduce the traffic in the inner area of London, and would thus

render unnecessary many of the road improvements in that area which the London County Council now consider necessary."

"It would probably in the long term be cheaper than the piecemeal improvements otherwise necessary, and it represents a much more positive approach to the problem, and one much more likely to produce a real improvement in traffic conditions in London."

Only road improvements of minor importance had been put in hand this year. "No real improvement of London traffic conditions can be expected until our major recommendations for road improvements have been accepted and implemented."

Expressing concern at the growing seriousness of traffic congestion in the London area, the report states: "Nothing has happened since our last report which has caused us to change our mind about the gravity of the situation or about the nature of the steps which must be taken to deal with it."

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local monetary exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
Sterling (per £1) 100 100 100 100
Dollars (per \$1) 100 100 100 100
Francs (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Pounds (per £1) 100 100 100 100
Yen (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Rupees (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Indonesian (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Malaya (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Singapore (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Hong Kong (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Ceylon (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Burma (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Siam (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Thailand (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Philippines (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Java (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Sumatra (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Borneo (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Sulawesi (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Irian Jaya (per 100) 100 100 100 100
New Guinea (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Papua New Guinea (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Fiji (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Tonga (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Vanuatu (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Solomon Islands (per 100) 100 100 100 100
New Caledonia (per 100) 100 100 100 100
French Polynesia (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Guam (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Northern Mariana (per 100) 100 100 100 100
Marshall Islands (per 100) 100 100 100 100
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Page 10 MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1954.

Governor Reiterates Faith In Hongkong University

ANNUAL CONGREGATION HELD THIS MORNING

His Excellency Sir Alexander Grantham, GCMG, in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, spoke of the importance of the visit of Sir Ivor Jennings and Dr D. W. Logan and their report on the University when he addressed the Annual Congregation of the University this morning.

Sir Alexander reiterated his faith in the University and said he felt that it was proceeding on the right lines. Its only trouble, he added, was lack of money.

The Hongkong Government he said, in accordance with the recommendation of the Jennings-Logan report had already increased its subvention to the University for this year to \$4 millions for recurrent expenditure. A further \$3 millions had been set aside by Government for capital expenditure for the current year pending recommendations from the University.

Sir Alexander also stressed the need for a closer relation between public opinion and the University.

The following is the text of the Chancellor's speech:

"The most important event in the past year for the University was undoubtedly the visit and report of Sir Ivor Jennings and Dr Logan. I do not propose to discuss the details of the report because it is under active consideration by various committees set up by the University authorities. I shall confine my remarks to a few major points. It is an excellent report and we owe a great debt of gratitude to its authors. Our thanks are also due to Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders who helped us in securing the services of these eminent visitors. There were some critics of the decision to invite two 'experts' to visit and report on the University. These critics said that we had had enough of outside experts and that it would be far better if the examination were conducted by local people who would have more understanding and greater knowledge of Hongkong conditions."

"I am sure that you will agree with me that these critics have been confounded by the great understanding that has been shown by Sir Ivor Jennings and Dr Logan of our particular problems. Then after the report was published there were some—doubtless they had not yet read the report—who said that the visitors were not here long enough really to have been able to dig out the facts and so make useful recommendations. These critics overlooked the fact that both the visitors had had a wide experience in university matters, that one of them was Vice-Chancellor of an Eastern University, and that before they arrived in Hongkong Sir Ivor and Dr Logan had already read a great deal more about the University than probably the majority of people present in this Hall, including myself. Moreover, during their seventeen days here they worked so intensively and with such concentration as to be equivalent to a visit of three months. As I say, we owe them a great debt of gratitude for their understanding, comprehensive and sensible report. From the University's point of view, and hence of the Colony as a whole, their report is indeed an historic document."

FAITH IN UNIVERSITY

"I always had faith in the University for I felt that it was on the right lines and that its only trouble, admittedly a serious one, was lack of money. I was therefore pleased and reassured at the following passage in the report:—

"Given the difficulties of progress, some changes of emphasis, some constitutional amendments and some modifications of detail which are set out in the report, we feel that the University is on the right lines. What really needs is more money."

"Is that not most encouraging? It certainly vindicates what I, and others like me, have always thought about the University of Hongkong."

"The reception of the report by the University and by others interested in the University has also been encouraging. The Hongkong Government, for instance, has directly, in accordance with the recommendation of the report, increased its subvention for this year for recurrent expenditure to \$4 millions. It now awaits the recommendations of the University, based of course on the report, on the capital expenditure required during the next few years, and meanwhile has set aside \$3 millions for capital expenditure during the current year. I am quite sure that the Government will not be unreasonable, nor that it will be pennywise. Another reason no doubt, why the members of the Legislative Council, and I refer in particular to the Unofficial Members, have given such a

quick and generous response to the recommendations in the report, is because the report itself is so sensible and common sense. To quote again from it, it says:—

"In that direction (they are referring to the need for more money) we have taken a conservative line because we appreciate the many cuts that fall upon the public funds of the Colony and the many services that have yet to be provided. Once the University budget is balanced development must necessarily be slow."

"We, that is the University, must, like the authors of the report, be sensible and be reasonable, and we must not be greedy in asking for more than we really need. I can assure those persons who are not members of the University that this is the line that the University intends to follow. We are fully aware of the many demands, urgent demands, that are made on the revenues of the Hongkong Government and the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. All that we ask is that the University, in the interests of the Colony as a whole, shall get a fair share."

"The report also deals with the relationship between the University and Government. It does not entirely agree with all that the authors of the report say, but this part of the report also is under examination by a committee and I do not wish to anticipate its recommendations. The main thing is that there should be, as there certainly is, mutual and sympathetic understanding of each other's point of view and a desire to work together for the common good."

PUBLIC INTEREST

"There is another feature in the report to which I would refer, and that is the need for a closer relation between public opinion and the University. I do not know why it is, but it is a fact that the citizens of Hongkong are frequently apathetic about anything that does not appear to concern them directly and immediately. But the University does concern them, for example as a source of supply of teachers to educate their children and of doctors to cure their physical ills. However, I have felt within the last few years, and I hope I am right, that there is a good deal more interest in the University amongst the public at large than there used to be. Let us hope that this will continue. We, on the University's side, will do our part, but it does require the public to shake itself out of its apathetic apathy. We do not want to, nor do we live secluded life apart from the rest of the community, any more than do businessmen, school teachers or Government servants."

"Last year in my address to this Congregation I referred to the bright side of the University, the academic, and to the dark side, the financial. Now as a result of the Jennings-Logan Report the dawn has broken on the financial horizon. It is not yet high noon, but the outlook is clear. I am well satisfied."

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S REPORT

Addressing the Congregation, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr L. T. Rids) said:

"The various descriptive names that have been applied to Hongkong since its birth as a Colony are sufficient evidence of its changeable, or at least many-sided, character. The contrast between 'The Pest Hole' as used by an English newspaper in the eighteenth century and 'The Pearl of the Orient' of modern travel pamphlets, is eloquent testimony of the truth of this statement but it is doubtful whether Hongkong has ever before undergone such rapid and radical changes as it has since the last war."

It may not be so obvious to us who live here, but to the stranger, within our gates, the sight of hundreds of school children with Hongkong baskets in hand or school satchels over their shoulders, pouring out on to our already crowded streets in the forenoon, in mid-afternoon,

and even again in late evening, would amply justify him describing modern Hongkong as an education centre of no mean importance and magnitude."

In his speech in March this year, the Honourable Director of Education revealed that the number of children attending our schools was undergoing a permanent and almost frightening annual increase, and he pointed out that if the present rate of increase is maintained, the number of children reaching school age in 1961 will be double that of 1953; this increase is a fact that is not without interest and import to us in this building, for at the apex of this school pyramidal pyramid stands the University of Hongkong."

PLACE OF LEARNING

While this three-dimensional conception of our educational system may accurately describe our level in relation to the schools, it fails to stand the stress of functional considerations. It may be convenient for many purposes to envisage the University as standing at the apex of the school pyramid. But in function, ours is not merely an institution where teaching may be carried on at a higher level than that attained in schools; it is more than that; it is a place of learning, of study, and of original work, in all of which teaching merely serves as an allied constituent part. This point is not purely of an academic one; it is of concern not only to the members of our academic bodies; it concerns even more than you who are interested enough to honour us with your presence here today; it is of real interest to the community at large, if only because most universities in these days are subsidised more or less heavily from the public purse. Early this year the University of Hongkong received a much needed increase in its annual subvention from the local Government, and it is with most grateful thanks that I gladly make acknowledgment to the Government and the public for their generous and sympathetic consideration of our needs. This grant has quite naturally started many trains of thought in the minds of the local taxpayers, and naturally do these say to themselves, and say to us in the University—"For what purpose is this money used? Is the University a luxury that the Colony, with all its other financial obligations, can ill afford? What does the University really do for this community? Do we really want it?"

ITS FUNCTIONS

This Congregation is hardly the occasion for me to attempt to answer in full these, or allied, questions, but I should like to make this opportunity of concentrating upon some aspects of the functions of a university in the hope that it will lead to a clearer picture in your minds of the problems confronting us all."

When a University appeals for aid from public funds, it is inevitable—especially in a commercial centre such as ours—that an attempt should be made to compare the value of the University with other competing local projects. How does one compute the value of the University to the community in dollars and cents? Frankly I don't know; but we could help in such an attempt, although it is doubtful whether you could arrive at anything like a complete or accurate answer; we could tell you how much a year it would cost you to replace the professors and lecturers of our clinical departments who treat the public patients at the Sai Ying Poon Clinic, the Tsan Yik and Queen Mary Hospitals; we could tell you how much it would cost you to take over the work done by our Pathology Department for public patients; we could tell you how much it would cost you to send abroad and train the doctors, the en-

gineers, the teachers, the scientists, the economists, the architects, the pharmacists, and the social workers needed by your community, but how are you going to estimate the value to the community of the body of trained scholars on our staff or of the graduates who go forth from our walls and join your community each year, many of whom I proudly remind you, are taking an increasingly important part in the deliberations of all the public bodies in this Colony. You may evaluate teaching, a permanent and almost frightening annual increase, and he pointed out that if the present rate of increase is maintained, the number of children reaching school age in 1961 will be double that of 1953; this increase is a fact that is not without interest and import to us in this building, for at the apex of this school pyramidal pyramid stands the University of Hongkong."

"A University is not just a place of education. It is an institution where all forms of the unqualified pursuit and study of truth, especially those not likely to be conducted for practical profit, go on."

A COMPONENT PART

The problem of how universities should spend such of its funds as are derived from public sources is raised by the criticism I have heard voiced frequently of late, namely that the University is at present being used for the education of students from outside the Colony, the inference of course being that when in need of money we should first of all economise by closing our doors to students from abroad; apart from the fact that it is not means certain that that would be an effective method of economy, that argument would be valid only if this University's sole function was to train people for the professions in Hongkong. In other words, if this University were merely the apex of Hongkong's school pyramid; this University is not that. The University of Hongkong, it is a component part, a constituent member established in Hongkong, of that greater and Dr Logan so superbly and called described as the "republic of learning", and the membership of that republic calls for more than the fulfilling of purely local demands."

If it is reasonable and just for Hongkong to adopt this policy of academic isolation, then it is reasonable for other countries to do likewise. How Hongkong has managed to do this, and how it would fare if it all dropped academic curtains around its doors, is a question that would have to be considered by those who would leave the United States and return to their homelands and a good number of us would have to return to Hongkong; from the various higher educational centres in Hongkong are to be found in the universities of the United Kingdom, and while it is true in some cases, especially in over-crowded Medical Schools, the places available to students from abroad are limited, universities in research fields that they would be the losers—and the Colony in particular would be sorry to lose the many of our best minds who would be adopted as a general overseas policy."

In practical terms, such a policy of allowing the source of our revenue to determine our field of study, would be a very serious handicap to this subject, for to consider how many of our factors and what proportion of our resources are derived originally from outside Hongkong, and the fact that the University of Hongkong is a constituent member of the Commonwealth of Nations, and that it is a member of the United Nations, and that it is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and that it is a member of the Asian and Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, and that it is a member of the Council of the Organisation of American States, and that it is a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and that it is a member of the International Labour Organisation, and that it is a member of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and that it is a member of the International Union of Biological Sciences, and that it is a member of the International 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